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Issues Lacking As U.S. Voters Head for Polls

By Adam Clymer

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (NYT) — Americans went to the polls today to choose lawmakers and executives in a generally distrustful election mood that seemed more concerned with judgments about candidates' honesty and sincerity than with what they say on national issues or how they promise to solve problems.

The decisions will follow an off-year election campaign in which legalized political spending by special-interest groups soared to

record highs, enabling some candidates to finance million-dollar drives within their states.

If candidates have managed to blunt most national issues, there remain some matters on which a significant portion of the electorate said their vote would turn. The biggest group of such single-issue voters, according to a mid-September CBS News poll, is the 7 percent of the population who said they would change their vote because of a candidate's stand on abortion, and about three-fourths of that 7 percent opposed abortions.

In a close contest those views could make a difference, and the Senate race in Iowa may be such a test, with a strong right-to-life movement critical of Sen. Dick Clark, a Democrat.

Opinion Polls

Opinion polls, reports from New York Times correspondents across the country, the judgments of party leaders and door-to-door interviewing back up the judgment many candidates have made — to make obligatory references to taxes and inflation but to concentrate on selling their character, or their opponents' lack of it.

One poll after another has shown intense public concern over inflation, and a growing conviction that federal spending is a prime cause of it. But to the dismay of Republicans, there is little indication that many voters in today's elections for



Vehicles and furniture of the Ministry of Information were set on fire Sunday by rioters in Tehran.

To Replace Sinai Airfields

Dayan Stresses U.S. Aid Pledge

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP) — Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said yesterday that U.S. help in building two new airfields would have to be "dealt with" before his government approved the terms of a peace treaty with Egypt.

Mr. Dayan said after a meeting with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance that details of transferring control of Sinai oil fields to Egypt also remained to be worked out.

But he avoided setting conditions for completion of the accord and said that most of the military questions had been settled.

"We can see the end of it being reached shortly," he said of the treaty's military annex, which occupied negotiators most of yesterday.

Heading back to Washington from Cairo and Jerusalem were Boutros Ghali, the acting Egyptian foreign minister, and Ezer Weizman, the Israeli defense minister. Diplomatic sources said that Mr. Ghali, at least, could be carrying "clarifications."

In Jerusalem today, after Mr. Weizman's departure, Yigal Yadin, the acting prime minister, said that basic problems of extreme importance remained to be solved before Israel could sign a peace treaty with Egypt, Reuters reported. In an interview with the Israeli Army radio station, he said: "There are some extremely important basic issues which still remain to be resolved on which we have our point of view and the Egyptians have theirs."

He said he was opposed to dragging out the talks for the sake of what Israel might achieve later, but was also against signing immediately "for that meant giving up essential points." "We must not forget that

this is a basic agreement, not first — which will establish our security and the quality of our life for many years to come," he said.

Mr. Vance met here today with Yitzhak Mordechai, the Israeli energy minister. No other negotiating sessions were scheduled.

Question of Atmosphere

Mr. Weizman said in Israel before departing for the United States, "I believe we are close to signing a peace treaty. It would be a mistake if we didn't — but not at any price."

He added, "The question is not about this or that clause, but about the atmosphere." He said the problems still to be resolved are "political," but he would not elaborate.

In Cairo yesterday, President Anwar Sadat said Egypt would not sign a treaty that did not clearly spell out future negotiations dealing with the fate of Palestinians on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River.

Mr. Sadat told reporters that his negotiators wanted an agreement to begin talks on self-rule for the

Palestinians. He indicated that those talks should start within a month of the signing of the treaty.

Meanwhile, the Israeli radio said the Israeli government had allocated \$32.5 million to build nearly 900 housing units in occupied Arab lands. The radio said 650 apartments and houses would be built on the West Bank.

Over the last week or so, the question of U.S. aid has become pronounced.

Secretary of Defense Harold Brown promised, as part of the Camp David agreements, to consider U.S. aid in building two Israeli airfields in the Negev Desert to replace Sinai installations Israel is giving up.

Mr. Dayan seemed to be stressing that aid pledge, although Israel is seeking a long-term loan probably in excess of \$3 billion from the United States to help carry out terms of the treaty.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin, after discussing aid with Mr. Vance last week in New York, promised Israel would repay it all.

A large loan on top of regular aid to Israel, running about \$1.8 billion a year, could pose problems within the administration and in Congress.

Meanwhile, Israeli Finance Minister Simcha Ehrlich, who is accompanying Mr. Weizman to the United States to discuss financial aspects of the agreement, denied that Mr. Begin's request for a U.S. loan had brought a sharp reaction from Israeli officials.

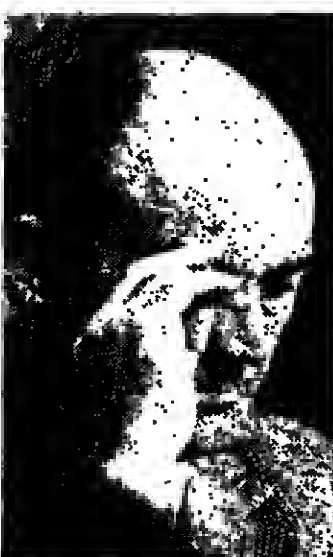
Some critics have charged that Mr. Begin should have asked for a grant from the United States instead of a loan. But Mr. Ehrlich said the prime minister sought the loan because of reported attacks against

Wall St. Prices

Sharply Lower

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (Reuters) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell sharply lower today as investors grew wary that oil cutbacks in Iran could hamper the Carter administration's bid to contain inflation.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 14.81 points to 800.07 as declines led advances 1,422 to 180. Details, Page 9.



Wim Aantjes

Parliamentarian Accused of Collaboration

Dutch Politician Quits in Nazi Scandal

THE HAGUE, Nov. 7 (Reuters) — A senior member of parliament resigned today following publication of a report accusing him of working for the Nazi SS during the occupation of the Netherlands during World War II.

The resignation announcement by Wim Aantjes, floor leader of the ruling Christian Democratic Party, climaxed a political scandal of unprecedented speed and proportion in Dutch parliamentary history.

The scandal broke last night when the government-supported War Documentation Institute issued a report that said that Mr. Aantjes, 55, had served as a Nazi forced-labor camp as a member of the staff or a guard from October, 1944, until the end of the war.

Mr. Aantjes, a staunch Protestant and one of the major political figures in the Netherlands, said that he had never been formally engaged by the SS. He said that he had simply used the political wing of the Nazi organization to engineer his return to the Netherlands from Germany, where he had volunteered for service with the post office.

Joined SS Administration

He said that he had been sent by the SS as a prisoner to a camp at Port Natal, near Assen, where he had dug anti-tank ditches. He admitted joining the camp administration in the hope of seeing out the war in Assen.

Lou de Jong, who heads the war

documentation institute, said last night that Mr. Aantjes had been a guard or an officer of the camp administration — not a detainee. The report said that Mr. Aantjes had not served with the political wing of the SS, but with the Waffen (military) SS. It quoted former inmates as telling investigators that Mr. Aantjes had repeatedly given the Hitler salute at the camp. Mr. de Jong said that the institute had used official Dutch and German records as well as witnesses' recollections in its report.

Mr. Aantjes made a suggestion that Mr. Aantjes maltreated prisoners at the camp, but charges of collaboration with the Nazis are the kiss of death for politicians in the Netherlands.

They said in a statement that they had asked for more information regarding the feasibility of holding Rhodesia's first universal suffrage elections — a prerequisite to a power transfer under the terms of the "internal" majority rule agreement.

implied that white farmers and pilots gave the Rhodesians logistical support during the series of raids. The newspapers have also carried front-page stories about white spies being arrested in sensitive areas.

During today's rioting Mr. Nkomo accused journalists and Western countries of collusion with the Rhodesians.

"Who are you? Who are you?" he asked. "When I listen to your broadcasts I come to the conclusion that we are dealing with journalists plus."

He said correspondents seemed to have advance knowledge of last week's Rhodesian air attacks.

Mr. Nkomo, who has just returned from Eastern Europe, denied Western reports that a camp hit last week by Rhodesian jets was a supply dump.

"It was a refugee camp," he said. "We don't have military camps so close to Lusaka."

But the guerrilla leader said the Rhodesians struck at a military camp southeast of the Zambian capital and produced twisted metal and parachute gear which, he contended, came from five downed aircraft.

Transfer of Rule Discussed

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Nov. 7 (UPI) — The leaders of Rhodesia's biracial interim government met for more than six hours today in an abortive effort to reach agreement on whether to stage a full transfer to black rule Dec. 31 as scheduled or push back the deadline.

After two rounds of deliberations, the members of the ruling executive council decided to put off making a decision until next Tuesday.

They said in a statement that they had asked for more information regarding the feasibility of holding Rhodesia's first universal suffrage elections — a prerequisite to a power transfer under the terms of the "internal" majority rule agreement.

Born Grounds Alpha

FOR UNSAFE COCKPIT

BONN, Nov. 7 (Reuters) — The West German Air Force has grounded its latest fighter plane, the twin-jet Alpha, for safety reasons, a spokesman for the Defense Ministry said today. He said that the ejector-seat system had been ruled unsafe and that the manufacturers have been ordered to modify the cockpit canopy.

The two-seater Alpha is built jointly by the German Dornier firm and Dassault-Breguet of France and it is to replace the Fiat G-91 next year. The French Air Force has ordered 200 trainer versions of the Alpha.

Party Lineups In U.S. Voting

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UPI) — Thirty-five of 100 senators, all 435 members of the House of Representatives and 36 of 50 governors, as well as state and local officials, will be elected in U.S. balloting today.

At stake are 18 Democratic and 17 Republican Senate seats, 288 Democratic and 147 Republican House seats, and 26 Democratic, 9 Republican and 1 independent gubernatorial.

The present line-ups are: Senate, 62 Democrats and 38 Republicans; House, 288 Democrats and 147 Republicans; and gubernatorial, 37 Democrats, 12 Republican and 1 independent.

Carter Rates Well in Poll Despite Inflation Record

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (WP) — A majority of Americans responding to a poll said that they believe President Carter has done a poor job fighting inflation but, strikingly, a great many do not seem to hold it against him.

The reason, according to a Washington Post poll, is that a large segment of the population believes that there is not much that a president can do about inflation.

And, far from being disgruntled, the public is giving Mr. Carter comparatively high job ratings. He is at a level with ratings achieved in mid-September after the success of the Camp David summit meetings, and he does as well as other recent presidents at similar points in their terms.

Mr. Carter still trails Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., as the favorite among Democrats for the party's nomination in 1980. But among Democrats who believe that a president cannot do much to fight inflation, Mr. Carter is ahead of Mr. Kennedy.

The Post poll was conducted in the days before and immediately after Mr. Carter's Oct. 24 address to the nation, in which he announced a series of steps, including voluntary wage and price guidelines, aimed at attacking inflation.

In introducing the program, Mr. Carter tried to keep people's expectations down. He said, "I do not have all the answers" and said that even with public support, "I cannot guarantee that our joint effort will succeed."

Schlesinger Triples Previous Estimates

U.S. Says China Has Huge Oil Reserves

TOKYO, Nov. 7 (UPI) — China sitting on top of a huge untapped oil of 100 billion barrels of oil, three times the known reserves of the United States, Energy Secretary James Schlesinger said today.

Mr. Schlesinger's estimate of Chinese oil production potential is three times as great as any previously given by a U.S. official and it no doubt that China is viewed as a possible major producer of petroleum in the future.

But Mr. Schlesinger, who spent two weeks in China before coming to Tokyo Sunday, said that any role U.S. and other big international companies in developing China's oil industry lies some years in the future.

He also said that the current oil price in Iran — which supplies the United States with about 8 percent of its oil — does not pose any serious threat immediately, but could be a "marked impediment" on oil if the industry is idled for months.

Right now, Mr. Schlesinger said, the United States does not need U.S. technology because it is concentrating on pumping its drilling in shallow coastal waters.

But the energy secretary said that assistance of the big oil companies may be sought when the Chinese start looking for oil in the deep waters of the South and East China seas.

"I think there have been some due expectations about the rapidly with which this will develop," Schlesinger said. "I don't see it one 1982 or 1983 at the earliest."

If the secretary's estimate of China's oil reserves at 100 billion barrels is correct, China has one of the largest untapped pools of oil in the world.

While in China, Mr. Schlesinger said, U.S. cooperation in developing China's energy resources, especially oil, is being discussed at the highest levels as quickly as possible on U.S. technical aid in

developing Chinese coal mines, construction of a dam on the Yangtze River and other projects.

Mr. Schlesinger said that about half of China's oil probably is on shore and the other half under the sea in offshore areas.

He estimated that Chinese crude oil production this year would approach 750 million barrels.

Italy Buys Chinese Oil

ROME, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ) — China has agreed to sell 100,000 tons of crude oil to Italy, a Chinese-based refinery in a deal believed to be the first sale of Chinese petroleum to a West European country.

China has exported oil to Japan, but the petroleum has been found to have a high content of paraffin which makes it difficult to refine. China has also exported petroleum to Romania, in Eastern Europe.

A Garonne spokesman said today that the first delivery, totaling 50,000 tons of crude, would arrive in Genoa in "the first days of December." A second shipment of equal size is expected later in the month.

The refinery plans to test the oil to determine its quality acceptable for commercial use. Garonne would not reveal what price it paid for the oil, but said China would be "very willing" to make further sales if the company wanted to buy.

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But Doubts Grow of His Ability to Survive

U.S. Gives Strong Support to Shah's Rule

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UPI)—The desperate effort of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran to halt turmoil in his country by turning to military rule won strong support from the White House yesterday but failed to halt spreading doubt among administration policy specialists that he can survive the crisis.

In separate but related moves, President Carter held an urgent session on Iran with senior foreign policy advisers and other Cabinet-level officials, and the White House approved a statement of strong support for the military government as the only way open for the Iranian ruler to continue his policies of "liberalization."

The meeting of the special Presidential Review Committee on Iran in the White House came one day after the formation of a staff-level working group on Iran at the State Department signed an escalation of U.S. concern about the Shah's fate and his impact on U.S. interests in the Middle East and the Gulf.

In a statement that U.S. officials said was cleared by the White House and was intended to show that the administration's support for the Shah is not wavering despite the resignation of the civilian government, State Department spokeswoman Jill Schuker said:

"The Shah has emphasized that military rule is only temporary and he intends as rapidly as possible to move the country toward free elections and a new civilian-directed government."

Parallel Move

She described the setting up of military rule to restore order as a parallel move to the brief opening of the political process that the Shah had permitted before public protests touched off widespread violence and anti-government strikes.

In private, some officials were more optimistic, saying that the move by the Shah to restore order was long overdue and could now give the moody, often indecisive Iranian ruler a chance to ride out the storm.

"It was a good day," one official said, referring to yesterday's relative calm. "A few more may enable us to put things back together."

This and similar estimates from other officials, who acknowledged that they are trying to put the best face on a still dangerous situation, pointed to a rapid change in perception in Washington of the Shah's chances to survive. A few weeks ago, analysts couched their remarks in terms of the possible trouble the protests could create for an apparently invulnerable Shah.

Now, even the optimists believe that the Shah is battling against mounting odds for survival.

"The military government is about the last card the Shah has to play," a more pessimistic official said. "He doesn't know what to do next, and neither do we. It will be a miracle if he is still around to hold the elections he has promised" in June, 1979.

Net Effect

The net effect of the intense discussions in Washington was to underline the fact that the Shah's rule may have shifted rapidly, policy has not. Even officials who feel that the Shah's days may be numbered are not seriously arguing that the administration can do anything to separate itself at this moment from a ruler whom the United States has supported without reservation for 25 years.

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An Arab girl student hands pro-Palestinian literature to Karim Khalaf, mayor of Ramallah, and Faid Kawasme, mayor of Hebron, second and third from right, respectively, during rally held yesterday in Nablus to protest the Camp David accords.

Dayan Presses U.S. on Airfield Aid Pledge

(Continued from Page 1)

loan in addition to a grant. "It is impossible to imagine that the United States will cover all our expenses," Mr. Ehrlich said.

Sources close to the talks said, meanwhile, that there were wide differences between Egypt and Israel over the Sinai oil fields, although there is no doubt that they will be turned over to the Egyptians.

Israel wants to be compensated for developing the fields and would like to buy oil from Egypt. Having

almost no petroleum resources of its own, Israel imports 98 percent of its oil, mostly from Iran and Mexico.

Palestinians Demonstrate

NABLUS, Israeli-occupied Jordan, Nov. 7 (UPI) — More than 3,000 West Bank Arabs demonstrated today against the Camp David accords in one of the largest protests in years in the occupied territory.

"We must say no to all these

things offered by the Americans and Egypt," said Karim Khalaf, mayor of the occupied town of Ramallah. They gave us nothing as Palestinians."

Speaking to a crowd in the courtyard of the Najah Teachers Col-

lege, Mr. Khalaf called on Israel to leave the West Bank and Gaza. He denounced the offer of autonomy for the local population as well as the Israeli plan to strengthen its settlements in the occupied territories.

West Offers Unesco Panel Softer Proposal on Media

PARIS, Nov. 7 (UPI) — Western nations submitted a new draft declaration on the mass media today to Third World and Communist countries at the Unesco conference here that does not mention government control of the news.

The new version of the controversial draft was being considered in a private meeting at the 146-nation general conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The text was not immediately available.

Taking part in the special meeting were delegates from 25 countries, including the United States, which opposes the provisions of previous drafts that sanction government controls of the press, radio and television on behalf of peace and human brotherhood, and the Soviet Union, which advocates controls.

Delay Proposed

Some countries, including Canada, Britain and West Germany, have proposed that the draft declaration be shelved until the next general conference in 1980. Representatives of international news organizations have lobbied to eliminate the declaration altogether.

Sources with other delegations belonging to the special committee to try to work out a compromise said that the industrial countries

must reach a compromise because they are in a minority.

These sources said that the Western version of a new preamble was presented to a private meeting on Friday. The Western changes in the declaration itself were presented today to Third World and Communist states on the 25-nation committee.

"Now they must let us know whether they like our version or not," one Western delegate said.

The sources said that the declaration has been changed so that it does not sanction, directly or indirectly, state control of the media.

The sanction of state control in previous drafts has aroused vigorous opposition from industrial and some Third World countries.

Members of some news organizations also have objected that the private committee meetings were closed to them as well as to the press and public.

German Ornes, publisher of El Caribe in the Dominican Republic and president of the Inter-American Press Association, said, "I deplore the secrecy of these meetings. The press itself has not been informed or consulted" about the changes.

As the secret debate on the media report continued, Israel asked Unesco to cancel two 1974 Arab-sponsored resolutions condemning it and threatened to refuse to cooperate with the agency if the condemnations are allowed to stand.

Legality Questioned

Amiel Najjar, head of the Israeli delegation, told the delegates that the sanctions against Israel are illegal because they conflict with a convention of the World Court in The Hague.

Mr. Najjar said that reports of Unesco experts, including a portion of one that was withheld by Unesco, virtually cleared Israel of Arab charges that Israel had committed "cultural aggression" against Arabs living in occupied territories by, among other things, failing to educate Arab children and harming Arab monuments in Jerusalem with archaeological digs.

Several Arab states throughout this conference repeatedly have attacked Israel on the 1974 charges. Israeli delegation sources said that if the conference does not lift the sanctions, "Israel will rethink its entire position toward Unesco."

Duvalier Shifts Haitian Cabinet

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Nov. 7 (UPI) — President Jean-Claude Duvalier yesterday announced Cabinet changes that would bring new faces but otherwise little after Haiti's political life.

Information Minister Pierre Gousse said that he was stepping down in a government shuffle that will create two new ministries and change the leadership in four others — defense, social affairs, foreign affairs, and commerce and industry.

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2 Lebanese Die, Saudi Soldier Hurt in Clashes

BEIRUT, Nov. 7 (UPI) — Two Lebanese were killed and a Saudi soldier seriously wounded in central Beirut today in a sniping incident, police sources said. Rocket-propelled grenades also were exchanged by Syrian troops and Christian rightist militiamen, the sources said.

The sources said that the two Lebanese were killed by sniper fire as they drove along the dividing line between east and west Beirut and that the Saudi was wounded while trying to remove the victims.

Meanwhile, in southern Lebanon, the "olive harvest truce" declared between Christian militiamen and Palestinians, and arranged by UN peacekeeping troops, was disrupted, residents said.

Two farmers were injured on the outskirts of the southeast towns of Hasbaya and Minna by sniping fire and that the Saudi was wounded while trying to remove the victims.

All sides had agreed to allow olive growers to pick their crops undisturbed for two hours during the day.

32 Former Iranian Officials Arrested

(Continued from Page 1)

Ruhollah Khomeini, in exile in France, had called for a mass demonstration tomorrow near the city's bazaar. The government, apparently responding to the reports, moved tanks and armored personnel carriers into the area.

Fuel was in short supply in the capital because of a three-day-old

strike by truck drivers. Army drivers tried to fill the gap by moving supplies to gas stations between curfew hours in effect between 9 p.m. and 5 a.m.

Orthodox Moslems are demanding an end to the Shah's Westernization reforms which they say contradict the teachings of the Koran. The religious protesters have been

joined by the political opposition and hundreds of thousands of strikers.

Scattered violence erupted today, but there were no serious clashes as demonstrators fled from troops arrived. Small groups tried to approach Tehran University as troops closed off streets leading to the campus, but they dispersed as troops fired into the air. Witnesses said that youths were beaten by club-wielding police.

Arrests Made

Military police arrested about 32 of the 52 persons on a government wanted list on charges ranging from corruption to misuse of power and authority.

Among those arrested was Manuchehr Azmoon, minister of state in the outgoing Cabinet, Premier Shari'Emami, which signed Sunday at the peak of anti-Shah rioting, and Gen. Nematollah Nassiri, former head of the Revolutionary Guards.

Arrested were also former ministers Daryush Hounay, information; Reza Sedighiani, director of the War Ministry, and former members of Amir Khomeini's government who resigned last year after 13 years.

The nation's 37,000 oil industry employees continued the week's strike that has deprived the country of more than \$400 million in oil export revenue. Officials said that daily production of about 2 million barrels of oil is down from 6 million a day. The daily production was meeting most domestic needs, they said.

Some oil experts said that the cutback in Iran's production quickly drying up the oil supply that has been on the market for the past year. But the oil minister, Kuwait, who is president of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, said the cutback did not endanger the supply to world markets. He said industrial consumption can fall back on state-owned stockpiles to compensate for shortages from Iran.

Also included among the named arrests were Abdul Valian, governor general of Khuzestan province; Gen. Jafar Gholi Sadeh, former chief of national police; Iraj Gholsorkhi, former director-general of the Endowment Department; Reza Sheikh Bahadour, former deputy mayor of Tehran; Jamshid Bozorgmehr, former rector of the Imperial Court Club; Hassan Rasouli, former secretary-general of the Iranian Olympic Committee, and businessman Hassan Fouladi.

Bonn Unveils Reorganization Plan for Army

BOON, Nov. 7 (AP) — The West German government unveiled a new army reorganization plan today, increasing the number of battle-ready brigades available to the NATO command and strengthening NATO command and anti-tank forces.

Defense Minister Hans Apel said that the plan had the approval of Gen. Alexander Haig, NATO supreme commander, who was quoted as having called it a "meaningful strengthening of NATO defense capabilities."

Under the plan, West German brigades readily available to NATO in the event of an invasion by Warsaw Pact countries would increase from 33 to 36.

The West Germans also plan to increase the number of tank brigades from 12 to 17 and to add three helicopter regiments with anti-tank capabilities. In addition, the plan calls for adding six heavy weapons regiments to the home guard.

Some of the broader national pattern is one of doubt about the political process and its relevance. The September CBS poll showed that 26 percent of the public agreed with the statement: "So many people vote in an election that it doesn't matter whether I vote or not."

While agreement with that view was spread fairly evenly, it was highest among the poor, the elderly and those with less than a high-school education.

Voters who said they would vote more often volunteered judgments about candidates in personal terms than in relation to their stands on issues. A woman in Seattle, after setting out a series of concerns on issues that suggested she was far more liberal than Republican Rep. Jack Cunningham, said she intended to vote for him anyway because "I just can't imagine someone with nice kids not being honest."

Equally serious, testimony of some of the principal figures in the

scandal has revealed a pattern of misappropriation of the funds involved in the projects, involving millions of dollars that have not yet been recovered. The magazine who fronted the ministry on the Citizen project, Louis Luyt, has admitted paying \$13.8 million given to him for paper into his sailing fertilizer company, Trifon Ltd., and a film producer, Andre Pietre, has acknowledged sinking nearly \$1 million government money into a film project for which the money was approved.

South African Minister Resigns Over Scandal

(Continued from Page 1)

the paper, John McGoff, sworn evidence in the affair indicates that the Information Ministry was the secret financial backer of a pro-apartheid newspaper in Johannesburg, the Citizen.

Although Mr. Mulder's personal involvement in the two projects has not been proved, he has been denounced in the press for having assured Parliament earlier this year that no government money went to the Johannesburg paper.

Equally serious, testimony of some of the principal figures in the

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Spurs Park on Rights

Carter Tells South Korea He May Visit Next Year

By William Chapman

SEOUL, Nov. 7 (UPI) — President Carter has informed South Korean President Park Chung Hee that he may meet with him next year, and has indicated that he expects an improvement in the South Korean record on human rights, according to U.S. officials.

The message was contained in a letter to President Park from Mr. Carter that was delivered yesterday, officials said. It was brought by Defense Secretary Harold Brown, who is here for a three-day official visit with Mr. Park and South Korean defense officials.

Mr. Brown, it was learned, told Mr. Park yesterday that the Carter administration is counting on an improvement in the human rights situation.

The text of Mr. Carter's letter was not disclosed, but sources familiar with its contents said that it expressed the president's hope that he could meet with Mr. Park next year. It also said that the proposal was in line with a discussion that U.S. Ambassador William Gleysteen Jr. recently had with Mr. Park, they said. U.S. officials said that at that meeting Mr. Gleysteen had asked Mr. Park to improve human rights conditions.

Link Is Perceived

From the description of the letter obtained yesterday, it appeared that Mr. Carter might be linking his meeting with Mr. Park to Mr. Park's promise to ease his stand on dissidents, who frequently are jailed and sometimes beaten for publicly opposing his regime.

The U.S. officials did not characterize Mr. Carter's letter as specifically requiring a relaxation as the price for a meeting. But the administration expects "some action" on human rights before such a meeting, the officials emphasized.

South Korea's dissidents have complained for two years that the Carter administration, despite its human rights proclamations, has not pressured the Park government to relax its control on public dissent.

They renewed their criticism recently when police prevented a student demonstration from taking place in Seoul and arrested and beat several persons attending a prayer meeting. The latter incident occurred on Sept. 22 after one man had shouted that Mr. Park was a

Spy Trial Opens in U.S. For Former CIA Officer

By George Lardner Jr.

HAMMOND, Ind., Nov. 7 (UPI) — The espionage trial of former CIA officer William Kampiles opened here yesterday.

Mr. Kampiles, 32, is accused of having given to the Russians one of the CIA's numbered copies of an op-secret manual describing the capabilities of the sophisticated CH-11 spy satellites.

According to the government, Mr. Kampiles, who was a CIA "watch officer," did "injury" to the United States by delivering the manual to a Russian agent named Michael for \$3,000 during a trip last winter to Athens.

The government acknowledged yesterday that at least 13 other copies of the handbook are missing. The Justice Department also admitted in pretrial documents filed yesterday morning that it had not

Industrialist, Guard

Slain in El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, Nov. 7 (UPI) — A sock-factory owner and his bodyguard were shot to death last night by leftist terrorists, police reported.

Industrialist Roberto Saade Imania, 45, and his bodyguard, Jose Elifio Santos, 40, were found dead in a car outside the city of Santa Ana, 40 miles northwest of San Salvador. A communist left car the car by the Marxist Popular Forces for Liberation said that Mr. Saade was killed because he had opposed union organizing efforts at his factory.



Part of the cache of gems and bills recovered in the fraudulent transfer of \$10.2 million from Security Pacific National Bank to a private account was put on display by FBI agents in Carlsbad, Calif., after they arrested computer consultant Stanley Rifkin in the incident.

FBI Arrests Computer Expert

Man Held in \$10.2 Million Theft in U.S.

By Doyle McManus and Jack Jones

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 7 — The FBI arrested a computer consultant yesterday who is accused of stealing \$10.2 million from Security Pacific National Bank and using most of the money to buy Soviet diamonds.

Roger Young, chief of the FBI's San Diego office, said that Stanley Rifkin, 32, of Los Angeles, was arrested at a friend's apartment in Carlsbad, 20 miles northwest of San Diego.

Mr. Young said that Mr. Rifkin had stolen \$10.2 million from Security Pacific's security systems on Oct. 25 and transferred \$10.25 million of the bank's money to his account in New York. He transferred the money to an account in Zurich, traveled to Switzerland, bought \$8.14 million worth of polished diamonds from the Soviet diamond firm of Rusekham and returned to California with the gems, Mr. Young said.

Unused Money Found

A Beverly Hills police spokesman said that Mr. Rifkin pawned a few of the diamonds at a Beverly Hills pawnshop on Oct. 30. Mr. Young said that the rest of the money — \$2,055,000 — has been found in a foreign bank account and is being held for return to Security Pacific.

Mr. Rifkin surrendered without resistance to seven FBI agents. He was being held at the Metropolitan Correctional Center, a federal prison in San Diego, and is scheduled to be arraigned in federal court on a charge of transporting stolen property across state lines. He faces a maximum 10-year prison term and \$10,000 fine.

Asked whether Mr. Rifkin had blown an almost perfect crime by returning to the United States, Mr. Young said that the accused thief might have felt "more comfortable closer to home" and added, "Just because he was in Europe didn't mean he was home free."

Gems Valued at \$13 Million

The FBI agent displayed rows of envelopes and cellophane bags that he said contained the diamonds, worth up to \$300,000 each. He said that an appraiser had estimated the retail value of all the gems at as high as \$13 million.

Mr. Young said that he did not know who would be able to claim any profits from Mr. Rifkin's diamond deal — up to \$5 million, Security Pacific, meanwhile, divulged new details on how the fraudulent transfer was made.

Bank vice chairman George Moody said that Mr. Rifkin, an independent computer consultant, had worked at the bank as a sub-contractor. "He was known to our personnel as a consultant," Mr. Moody said.

On Oct. 25, Mr. Moody said, Mr. Rifkin apparently told Security Pacific employees that he had work to do in the wire-transfer room, where the bank moves funds by cable between branches and with other banks.

Once in the transfer room, Mr. Rifkin learned that day's "key" — the secret code that must be included in any transfer order. Later that day, Mr. Moody said, Mr. Rifkin telephoned the transfer room, identified himself as an officer of the bank and, using the "key," ordered a \$10.2 million transfer from one of Security Pacific's branch accounts to his own account in New York.

"Unique Circumstances" — "This is a unique set of circumstances," Mr. Moody said. "We have taken all kinds of steps to insure that there will not be a recurrence... he had done some work for the bank, and he placed his call just after the close of business, and it caught our personnel at a low level of security alertness."

He said that Mr. Rifkin's work for the bank involved computers and did not give him direct access to the wire-transfer system. But another Security Pacific officer said that the bank had recently changed its "key" system, and that Mr. Rifkin may have helped the bank with the changeover.

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FBI Suspects Emigre Plot In Croat Extortion Cases

By Nicholas M. Horrocks

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UPI) — The FBI is looking into what is believed to be an international plot in which a New York man was recently murdered and a Chicago factory was firebombed in an apparent attempt to extort money from Americans of Yugoslav descent, bureau officials said yesterday.

Those incidents and others apparently represent a further extension on U.S. soil of an often violent struggle between the Communist government of Yugoslavia and emigre groups that seek the reestablishment of the Croatian state and the overthrow of President Tito.

U.S. officials fear that the recent murder incidents in the United States stem from the worldwide struggle. In 1975, forces involved in the same controversy were suspected of blowing up a portion of LaGuardia Airport's main terminal. The following year a group of Croatian terrorists hijacked a Trans World Airlines plane. The group was arrested in Paris but not before a New York police officer was killed while trying to disarm a bomb placed in Grand Central Terminal.

In the most recent violence, Anthony Cikoja, 48, of Greenburgh, N.Y., near Scarsdale, was shot to death on Sept. 28 as he left his home for work. Three months before he had received a letter from a group calling itself the "Croatian Intelligence Service," demanding that he send \$5,000 to an address in Paraguay.

The FBI agent displayed rows of envelopes and cellophane bags that he said contained the diamonds, worth up to \$300,000 each. He said that an appraiser had estimated the retail value of all the gems at as high as \$13 million.

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The cloud was centered over the main rail yards southwest of the city near the Minnesota border. Police cordoned off the area but said that there were no plans for the evacuation of residents.

Ontario Train Crash Releases Gas Cloud

THUNDER BAY, Ontario, Nov. 7 (AP) — A cloud of sulphuric acid gas hung over a portion of Thunder Bay early today after at least four cars of a 36-car tanker train ruptured in a collision with a freight train.

The cloud was centered over the main rail yards southwest of the city near the Minnesota border. Police cordoned off the area but said that there were no plans for the evacuation of residents.

Use of Attrition — Instead of furloughing teachers, however, the school system this fall hired more than 1,800 new teachers, many of them because of a new court-ordered busing program. No permanent teacher in California has lost his job solely because of Proposition 13.

But city officials say that 1,000 to 2,000 jobs may have to be eliminated by attrition, and standard fire department crews have been reduced from five men to four. How-

ever, officials expect the city to order very few layoffs.

The impact of the measure has not been equal throughout the state. Communities and taxing entities that had relied more on property taxes than others have been hit disproportionately hard. Although police and fire services have been largely unaffected, street maintenance and, in some places, social services have been cut.

Small community districts established for special purposes, such as libraries and parks, have been squeezed particularly hard, largely because the legislature forgot to give them a proportionate share of the surplus. But legislative leaders say that the oversight will be corrected soon.

In general, the services that have been hit hardest by the Proposition 13 outbacks have been libraries, recreation and tax-supported cultural programs.

A senior state legislative tax specialist said, "The programs that are being cut are the ones with the least lobbying behind them, not the ones that are the most inefficient."

Bilateral Moves Held Necessary

Kremlin Admits SALT Debate

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, Nov. 7 (UPI) — A high-ranking Communist Party official has acknowledged differences of opinion within the leadership on how to remove the last obstacles to an accord limiting strategic arms. He says that the pact can be completed only if Washington and Moscow make the needed political concessions.

Valentin Falin, an official of the party's Central Committee who has served as an aide to President Leonid Brezhnev, said: "Technological developments are outpacing the pace of the arms talks, and this is a time for basic political decisions, not merely technical ones."

Your administration has different views about the treaty in the State Department, the Pentagon and the National Security Council. On our side, the Defense Ministry may think one way, the Foreign Ministry may have another view, the Defense Council a third. Both of us have to resolve these differences and take political decisions to complete a treaty, and time is pressing."

Evidence of Thaw

Mr. Falin and other officials have made themselves available to U.S. reporters to demonstrate a desire for better relations with the United States. Mr. Falin, a former ambassador to West Germany, is the first deputy chief of the Central Committee's International Information Department, which is headed by Leonid Zamyatin.

The officials all agree that an arms pact is the key to U.S.-Soviet relations. But even with a treaty, the Kremlin's view seems to be, important areas of disagreement will remain. The aide did not offer any details on what still needed to be resolved after the round of talks here last month between Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Despite their evident desire to make a fresh start with Washington, the Soviet officials took a narrow view of the potential for further agreements. They make the following points:

• Moscow wants a new arms treaty, but does not believe that it will automatically lead to agreement in other areas like the Middle East or Africa.

• The Soviet leaders grudgingly admire President Carter for inducing Egypt and Israel to negotiate even though the Kremlin opposes a "separate deal."

• The Russians do not believe that an Egyptian-Israeli treaty will last or that it will resolve the main issues; they remain excluded from the Middle East by U.S. diplomacy, but they say that they are not willing to let that stand in the way of cooperation on arms control.

• The Kremlin is not opposed to normal relations between the United States and China, but cannot tolerate cooperation in arms aimed against the Soviet Union.

• The Russians seek better terms of trade with the United States and want them separated from political issues like emigration or the treatment of dissidents, but even then Moscow does not expect trade to expand very soon.

• The Soviet leadership does not seem ready or willing to satisfy U.S. critics of its domestic policies by releasing dissidents in exchange for Soviet spies held in the United States.

The picture drawn by the officials is one of limited areas of cooperation and many continued areas of disagreement. The arms pact remains the centerpiece of U.S.-Soviet relations.

"A new treaty," Mr. Falin said, "would give greater confidence than there is at the moment that we can continue on the course of arms reductions that we began together in the early 1970s. It would be of symbolic meaning because, for the first time, reduction would be expressed not only as an intention but as a concrete figure."

The two sides have agreed ultimately to reduce their arsenals of strategic missiles and bombers from more than 2,400 to 2,250. But there has been no accord on several issues, such as the timing of the reduction, whether to include a controversial Soviet bomber known as Backfire and how to count U.S. cruise missiles in the overall totals.

Emphasizing that outstanding "political" issues could be resolved only by high-level decisions in Moscow and Washington, Mr. Falin said that Mr. Brezhnev would be willing to sign a treaty in a meeting with Mr. Carter.

A discussion of such a meeting

S. Korea, U.S. Activate Joint

Force Command

SEOUL, Nov. 7 (AP) — The United States and South Korea today activated a Combined Force Command, which Defense Secretary Harold Brown called renewed testimony to the "intimate cooperation between the two countries" that has existed since the Korean war.

South Korean President Park Chung Hee joined Mr. Brown and other dignitaries in cutting a ribbon to dedicate a new command building at the United Nations Command headquarters site in Seoul.

The new command will coordinate U.S. and South Korean military efforts for defense against any aggression in connection with the U.S. pullout of ground combat troops.

would have been unthinkable in the tense climate of last summer, when the United States was denouncing Soviet policies in Africa, dissident trials were provoking political protests in the West, and a libel case against two U.S. reporters was being pressed in a Soviet court.

Western analysts ascribe the thaw at least partly to Soviet fears

of an improvement of U.S.-Chinese relations at Moscow's expense, especially the possible supply of Western arms to Peking. Mr. Falin said: "We are for normalization of relations between you and the Chinese. We do not consider tension in our interest. But these relations should not be understood as aimed at any other state."

Business of Bartering Worth 'Millions' in U.S.

By Denise Kalreth

DENVER (UPI) — Entrepreneurs in the Rocky Mountains have rediscovered the business of bartering, and they are making trades worth millions, both locally and nationally.

A trading exchange recently negotiated a \$3.2 million deal in which national radio advertising was exchanged for diamonds, real estate and cars. Another transaction, in the negotiating stage, involves swapping a \$400,000 ranch in Walden, Colo., for one of comparable value in San Luis Obispo, Calif.

Businessmen are acquiring signs, having repairs made, repairing the car repair just as if he had received the same amount in cash.

And, just as cash expenditures for personal living are not deductible from cash income, bartered transactions do not escape tax just because goods or services of equal value are exchanged.

However, in a business situation, if two firms trade inventory of equal market value, there is no applicable tax if there is no gain. If both parties remain in the same economic position before and after the bartering of business goods, there would be no income tax.

Bartering is seen as an answer to inflation, the diminishing dollar, to the problems of high interest, too much inventory, too much cash flow, too many bouncing checks and too many accounts receivable.

35 Offices

At least five trade exchanges, each claiming membership of hundreds of members, have opened in the Denver area. The president of one, the seven-month-old North American Trade Exchange, says business is so good that he plans to open offices in Houston, Dallas, the Pacific Northwest and, perhaps, Hawaii, within six months. Her firm has four offices in Colorado.

Exchange Enterprises, with headquarters in Salt Lake City, has 35 offices, including one in Denver. It does not advertise; membership grows by referral, said Paul Meyer, vice president of the locally owned exchange.

Although the Internal Revenue Service is showing interest, widespread bartering among merchants is such a relatively new phenomenon that some state tax officials have not even heard of it. Ted Middle Jr., chief auditor for the Colorado Department of Revenue, said that he has not seen much large-scale business trading.

"It's hard to find. No invoice. No movement of money. I suppose unless someone did a tremendous amount of this, you'd never find out."

It has been reported that some businessmen turn to bartering to avoid taxes, using the argument that since the trades involve property or services of equal value, federal income tax can be avoided.

But the IRS disagrees. Bartering is merely the elimination of one step of a transaction — the cash step — according to IRS spokesman Tony Bombardieri in Washington. "What we do is bring it back a step and see how it works out. If someone is gaining an economic advantage, it may be an income situation. And income, regardless of whether it takes the form of cash, goods or services, is taxable."

Still Taxable

Payment for goods and services is generally taxable to the recipient, whether such payment is made in cash or in nonmonetary form. Thus, if a painter accepts a car repair from a mechanic in exchange for painting the mechanic's house,

Maltese Action Ends Christian

Democrat Talks

VALLETTA, Malta, Nov. 7 (UPI) — Western European Christian Democratic leaders adjourned a session here yesterday under protest after the Maltese government declared their West German chairman persona non grata.

The political bureau of the European Union of Christian Democrats called the expulsion order against former West German Defense Minister Kai-Uwe von Hassel "unprecedented in a civilized country." It adjourned the session opened here yesterday morning and rescheduled it for Dec. 4 in Brussels.

Maltese government sources said the Socialist administration of Prime Minister Dom Mintoff acted against Mr. von Hassel because of "derogatory" statements about Malta he was reported to have made in Berlin in June. Mr. von Hassel said on his arrival in Malta Sunday that his remarks had been misquoted.

"I regret to say that a so-called free English translation of my remarks seems to float around in your country and is in part false and misleading," Mr. von Hassel said.

He added that in his speech he cited "a number of witnesses from Malta and abroad whose factual account and judgment on happenings in Malta were quite critical," but that he would welcome a bona fide dialogue with anyone who felt that the criticism was unjust.

American Wins \$2 Million Suit After Dismissal

CHICAGO, Nov. 7 (UPI) — A San Francisco man, who alleged that his career had been ruined because the Zenith Radio Corp. had fired him, has been awarded \$2 million in damages, federal court documents showed yesterday.

A six-member U.S. District Court jury reached a verdict in favor of Edward McGrath, 45, over an independent management consultant.

Mr. McGrath accused Zenith and other defendants of fraud and breach of contract after he was dismissed in 1972 as vice president and general manager of H.R. Basford Co., a San Francisco-based electronics distributing firm.

Zenith bought the firm, renaming it Zenith Distributing Co. of Northern California, and promised during negotiations that he would be given an executive position, Mr. McGrath stated.

He said that Zenith Vice President Walter Fischer induced him to give up his stock options in the employee-owned Basford Co. in return for the executive position. Mr. McGrath was fired a few months later.

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

In the Matter of	In Proceedings for the
PENN CENTRAL TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,	Reorganization of a
	Railroad
	Debtor
THE UNITED NEW JERSEY RAILROAD & CANAL COMPANY,	No. 70-347
BEECH CREEK RAILROAD COMPANY,	No. 70-347-A
THE CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY,	No. 70-347-B
THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY,	No. 70-347-C
THE CONNECTING RAILWAY COMPANY,	No. 70-347-D
THE DELAWARE RAILROAD COMPANY,	No. 70-347-E
ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY,	No. 70-347-F
THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,	No. 70-347-G
THE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,	No. 70-347-H
PENNDEN COMPANY,	No. 70-347-I
THE PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY,	No. 70-347-J
THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY,	No. 70-347-K
THE PITTSBURGH, YOUNGSTOWN & ASHTABULA RAILWAY COMPANY,	No. 70-347-L
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,	No. 70-347-M
UNION RAILROAD COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,	No. 70-347-N
	No. 70-347-O

Secondary Debtors

NOTICE OF EXCHANGE AND AVAILABILITY OF NEW SECURITIES OF THE PENN CENTRAL CORPORATION

Pursuant to Orders entered by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania (Reorganization Court), the Plans of Reorganization (Plan) for Penn Central Transportation Company and its Secondary Debtors became effective on October 24, 1978, (Consummation Date) at which time the name of Penn Central Transportation Company was

changed to The Penn Central Corporation. First Pennsylvania Bank N.A., and its agent, Fund/Plan Services, Inc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania has been named Exchange Agent for the purpose of distributing cash and/or securities of The Penn Central Corporation to the claimants entitled thereto, pursuant to the Plan.

HOLDERS OF SECURITIES

Holders of the following securities will, upon surrender of such securities, be entitled to receive cash and/or securities of The Penn Central Corporation in accordance with the Plan:

SECURITIES ELIGIBLE TO BE EXCHANGED
BONDS

Boston & Albany Railroad Co. 4 1/2% Improvement Mortgage Bonds Due 1978	New York Central RR Co. 5 1/2% Collateral Trust Bonds Due 1980	Northern Central Rwy. Co. 4 1/2% Series A General & Refunding Mortgage Bonds Due 1974
Carthage & Adirondack Railway Co. 4 1/2% First Mortgage Bonds Due 1981	New York Central RR Co. 6% Collateral Trust Bonds Due 1980	Northern Central Rwy. Co. 6% First Mortgage Bonds
Kanawha & Michigan Railway Co. 4 1/2% First Mortgage Bonds Due 1980	Belle Creek & Sturgis Rwy. Co. 1st Mortgage 3% Bonds Due 1989	Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula Rwy. Co. 4 1/2% Series D First General Mortgage Bonds Due 1977
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Rwy. Co. 3 1/2% Gold Mortgage Bonds Due 1997	Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad Co. 3% Series C General & Refunding Mortgage Bonds Due 1974	Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula Rwy. Co. 5% Series C First General Mortgage Bonds Due 1974
Mohawk & Malone Rwy. Co. 3 1/2% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds Due 2002	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Rwy. Co. 4% Series A General Mortgage Bonds Due 1993	Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington RR Co. 4 1/2% Series C General Mortgage Bonds Due 1977
New Jersey Junction RR Co. 4% First Mortgage Bonds Due 1986	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Rwy. Co. 5% Series B General Mortgage Bonds Due 1993	Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington RR Co. 3% Series F General Mortgage Bonds Due 1979
New York & Putnam RR Co. 4% First Mortgage Bonds Due 1993	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Rwy. Co. 4 1/2% Series E Refunding & Improvement Mortgage Bonds Due 1977	Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington RR Co. 5% Series B General Mortgage Bonds Due 1974
New York Central & Hudson River RR Co. 3 1/2% Gold Mortgage Bonds Due 1997	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Rwy. Co. 4% St. Louis Division First Collateral Trust Bonds Due 1990	Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis RR Co. 5% Series A General Mortgage Bonds Due 1970
New York, New Haven & Hartford RR Co. 4 1/2% Harlem River Division First Mortgage Bonds Due 1973	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Rwy. Co. 4% Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Division Mortgage Bonds Due 1991	Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis RR Co. 5% Series B General Mortgage Bonds Due 1975
Pennsylvania RR Co. 4 1/2% Series D General Mortgage Bonds Due 1981	Connecting Rwy. Co. 3 1/2% Series A First Mortgage Bonds Due 1976	Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis RR Co. 3 1/2% Series E General Mortgage Bonds Due 1975
Pennsylvania RR Co. 4 1/2% Series E General Mortgage Bonds Due 1984	Elmira & Williamsport RR Co. 5% Income Bonds Due 2862	United New Jersey RR & Canal Co. 2 1/2% General Mortgage Bonds Due 1976
Pennsylvania RR Co. 3 1/2% Series F General Mortgage Bonds Due 1985	Pennsylvania, Ohio and Detroit RR Co. 2 1/2% Series E First Refunding Mortgage Bonds Due 1975	United New Jersey RR & Canal Co. 4 1/2% General Mortgage Bonds Due 1973
Pennsylvania RR Co. 3% Series G General Mortgage Bonds Due 1985	The Michigan Central RR Co. 4 1/2% Series C Refunding & Improvement Mortgage Bonds Due 1979	United New Jersey RR & Canal Co. 4 1/2% General Mortgage Bonds Due 1979
Sturgis Goshen & St. Louis Rwy. Co. 3 1/2% First Mortgage Bonds Due 1989	Northern Central Rwy. Co. 5% Series A General & Refunding Mortgage Bonds Due 1974	United New Jersey RR & Canal Co. 3% General Mortgage Bonds Due 1973
West Shore RR Co. 4 1/2% First Mortgage Bonds Due 2361		New York Bay RR Co. 3 1/2% Series A First Mortgage Bonds Due 1973
New York Central RR Co. 5% Notes Due 1974		
New York Central RR Co. 5 1/2% Collateral Trust Bonds Due 1980		

STOCK OF SECONDARY DEBTORS

Beech Creek RR Co. Tha Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Rwy. Co. Cleveland and Pittsburgh RR Co.	common capital common preferred capital (guaranteed 7%) special guaranteed betterment 4%	Tho Philadelphia and Trenton RR Co. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Rwy. Co.	capital common preferred original guaranteed 7% guaranteed special 7%
The Delaware RR Co. Erie and Pittsburgh RR Co. The Michigan Central RR Co. The Northern Central Rwy. Co.	capital capital capital capital	Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula Rwy. Co. The United New Jersey RR and Canal Co.	preferred capital

SPECIAL NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF PENN CENTRAL COMPANY COMMON STOCK

Pursuant to the Plan of Arrangement for Penn Central Company, the holder of all of the stock of Penn Central Transportation Company, confirmed by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania and in accordance with an agreement between the Trustees

of Penn Central Transportation Company and the Penn Central Company, the Exchange Agent will accept Penn Central Company common stock and deliver in exchange The Penn Central Corporation common stock allocable to Penn Central Company under the Plan.

EXCHANGE PROCEDURES

A Letter of Transmittal with Instructions for surrendering any of the above-listed securities of Penn Central Transportation Company or of the Secondary Debtors in exchange for cash and/or securities of The Penn Central Corporation has been mailed to each holder of these securities as of October 24, 1978, whose address was known. A Transmittal Form with Instructions for surrendering the common stock of Penn Central Company in exchange for the common stock of The Penn Central Corporation has been sent to all holders of record of Penn Central Company common stock

as of October 24, 1978. These documents were not mailed to many holders whose identities are not known because their securities are in bearer form or whose addresses are unknown. If you own any of the securities listed above and you have not received either a Letter of Transmittal or a Transmittal Form, you may obtain a copy by completing the form below and mailing it to the Exchange Agent. Separate Letters of Transmittal must be submitted for each Penn Central Transportation Company or Secondary Debtor issue of security you surrender for exchange.

SPECIAL NOTICE CONCERNING BONDS NOT TO BE ACCEPTED FOR EXCHANGE AT THIS TIME

The Indenture Trustees under the following mortgage indentures have filed appeals from the Reorganization Court's approval of the Plan:

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad (NYC RR Co.) Refunding and Improvement Mortgage 4 1/2% Series "A" Bonds and 5% Series "C" Bonds due October 1, 1983;	New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Lake Shore Collateral 3 1/2% Bonds due February 1, 1990; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Michigan Central Collateral 3 1/2% Bonds due February 1, 1988;	New York Central Railroad 6% Collateral Trust Bonds Due April 15, 1990; Penn Central 6 1/2% Collateral Trust Bonds Due April 15, 1993; Mohawk & Malone Railway First Mortgage 4% Bonds due September 1, 1991
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The Reorganization Court has prohibited distributions to any bondholder of an issue represented by an indenture trustee taking an appeal, until otherwise ordered. The Court has reserved jurisdiction to direct the distribution of whatever amounts of cash or securities to which such bondholders are ultimately determined to be entitled as a result of the

appeals or proceedings on remand after the appeals. Consequently, at this time, the Exchange Agent will not accept any of these securities for exchange. If you deliver for exchange any of these bonds, the Exchange Agent will return the bonds to you.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO CERTAIN PRE-BANKRUPTCY CREDITORS OF PENN CENTRAL TRANSPORTATION COMPANY OR THE SECONDARY DEBTORS

The Plan provides that, with the exception of those contracts specifically assumed in accordance with the Plan, all pre-bankruptcy executory contracts of Penn Central Transportation Company or the Secondary Debtors are rejected as of June 21, 1978, with respect to the Penn Central Transportation Company; as of July 13, 1973, with respect to the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company; or as of July 12, 1973, with respect to all other Secondary Debtors. Pursuant to Orders entered by the Reorganization Court, no person, corporation, governmental unit or other entity having a claim against Penn Central Transportation Company or any of the Secondary Debtors arising out of the rejection of a pre-bankruptcy executory contract will be entitled to participate in the Plan, UNLESS such claimant files with the Proofs of Claim Administrator of The Penn Central

Corporation a proof of claim on a specially authorized form on or before December 29, 1978. Proofs of claim not so filed will be barred forever. You may send your request for the prescribed form to

Proofs of Claim Administrator
The Penn Central Corporation
320 IVE Building
1700 Market Street
Philadelphia, PA 19103

Proofs of claims previously filed in respect to such claims are not required to be refiled.

THE PENN CENTRAL CORPORATION

First Pennsylvania Bank N.A.
c/o Fund/Plan Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 8717
Philadelphia, PA 19101

Please send a Letter of Transmittal with Instructions in respect to the Plans of Reorganization for Penn Central Transportation Company, Debtor, or any Secondary Debtor, or a Transmittal Form with Instructions in respect to the Plan of Arrangement for Penn Central Company to:

Name _____ (Please Print)
Street _____
City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____
Name of Bond _____
Name of Stock _____

Janet Flanner Created 'Letter From Paris'

'Genet' of the New Yorker Dies at 86

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (NYT) — Janet Flanner, 86, the "Genet" whose "Letter From Paris" appeared in the New Yorker for 50 years, died here yesterday of a heart attack at Lenox Hill Hospital.

Miss Flanner had returned to live in New York in recent years because of ill health. A collection of her recent writings, as yet untitled, will be published soon.

"I'm not one of those journalists with a staff. I don't even have a secretary. I act as a sponge. I soak it up and squeeze it out in ink every two weeks."

This was how Miss Flanner, the doyenne of foreign correspondents in France, modestly described her work, a biweekly "Letter From Paris" that appeared in the New Yorker magazine over the signature of Genet for some 50 years. These dispatches contained some of the most cosmopolitan and insightful reporting from France in that period, reflecting the stern admonition imparted to Miss Flanner by Harold Ross, her first editor, in 1925.

Editor's Order

"I'm not paying you to tell me what you think," the idiosyncratic Mr. Ross had said. "I want to know what the French are thinking."

To find out, Miss Flanner perched Paris (and France), accumulating both an uncodified knowledge of the nuances of French life and an unmatched collection of friends. With a keen eye for the significant in politics, art, the theater and the changing conditions of life, she put her observations every two weeks into 2,500 words of chatty but polished prose, in which the word "I" never appeared.

Miss Flanner toiled to produce her characteristic style. The week-end before she dispatched her copy, she was accustomed to seclude herself in her top-floor room (No. 481) at the Hotel Continental on the Rue Castiglione and to write day and night.

"I keep going over a sentence," she explained once. "I nag it, gnaw it, pat it and flatter it."

The same craftsmanship went into Miss Flanner's profiles of illustrious and notorious men and women that were published in the New Yorker and later appeared in books — "An American in Paris" and "Men and Moments." The variety of her subjects was an index to her interests: Eugene Weidmann, a multiple murderer; Marthe Hanau, a confidence woman; William C. Bullitt, a dashing diplomat; Queen Mary of England; Pablo Picasso, Edith Wharton, Hitler, Matisse, Malraux and Marshal Petain.

Polished Epigrams

These sketches sparkle with polished epigrams. "Those who love Bullitt think he merits all he has received from life; those who do not love him think he's a trick done with mirrors." And of Elsa Maxwell, the party-giver: "She was built for crowds. She has never come any closer to life than the dinner-table."

Miss Flanner was one of the sights of Paris. A striking figure with deep brown eyes and gray hair, she dressed smartly in tailored suits. "I look rather like an 18th century judge off the bench," she once said. It was an impression en-



Janet Flanner

hanced by her bobbed hair and the monocle she sported.

The road to Paris began for Miss Flanner in Indianapolis, where she was born March 13, 1892, the daughter of William Francis and Mary Ellen Hockett Flanner. After private schooling, she entered the University of Chicago in 1912, where one of her teachers was Robert Lovett, whom she later described as "the only man in Western colleges who actually taught the persuasion of words," as she liked to regard writing, was ended after two years, when the university requested her to leave as "a rebellious influence."

Back in Indianapolis, she worked as a movie critic on the Star, made speeches for women's suffrage and then, because of an interest in crime (it proved to be a lifelong interest), got a job at a reformatory for girls in Pennsylvania. This ended with Miss Flanner's marriage in 1920 to an Indiana banker, a union that lasted only a few years. But before the marriage broke up, Miss Flanner traveled to Greece, Crete, Turkey and Vienna before settling down in Paris in 1922.

Still determined to be a writer, she established herself at the Hotel St. Germain des Pres on the Rue Bonaparte, where she was to live for 18 years and to become one of the memorable characters of the Left Bank.

Her first "Letter" in the New Yorker was printed in the issue of Oct. 10, 1925, and was signed (without her knowledge) "Genet."

"I wrote to Ross, who spoke no printable French, and asked him

what Genet he had in mind," Miss Flanner reminisced. "Was it C. Genet, who had been sent off as a publicist by Republic France, later fell into Preside Washington's disfavor and died the United States? Was I genet, a shrub called broom — which is ter all a weed? Or was I jenny, pope's mule?"

"Ross never answered. I later learned that he had never heard any of them. He probably thought Genet was French for Janet."

At any rate, this nom de plume was appended to all her succeeding letters.

"Miss Flanner was modest about her circle of friends. 'I never knew anyone,' she said, but in fact I knew everyone of any consequence in the American colony as well in French literary circles."

These friends included Ernest Hemingway, Scott Fitzgerald, Ezra Pound, Gertrude Stein, Man Ray, Isidore Duncan, Andre Gide and Jean Cocteau.

When Paris fell to the Germans in 1940, Miss Flanner returned New York for four years, wrote "The New Yorker" (a profile of Marshal Petain was among her notable articles) and rallied support for French resistance.

Returned in '44

Miss Flanner returned to Paris in 1944. One of her finest articles after the war dealt with German theft.

For the next 30 years, Miss Flanner continued to write her "Letter from Paris," selections of which were published in book form.

By 1966, though, Miss Flanner's love for the French had tempered or so she indicated in a talk with Daniel Behrman of the French magazine Realite. She told him:

"In 1921, Paris was in France. Now it's part of America. It is no longer the neon lights, the 'moulin' and the 'quicks.' It is the basis of French living that has exploded. There has been a loss of Gallic personality and essence. France is far forward now, it's New Jersey."

Obituaries

Denis O'Dea, 75, Acted At the Abbey, in Movies

DUBLIN, Nov. 7 (AP) — Irish actor Denis O'Dea, 75, a performer at the Abbey Theater in the 1930s and a character actor in Hollywood films, died here Sunday.

He first appeared on the New York stage in 1932 and made several movies for John Ford, including "The Informer" in 1935. He played with Clark Gable, Gregory Peck and Marilyn Monroe.

Mr. O'Dea was connected with the Abbey throughout his career as actor and director and after meeting actress Siobhan McKenna there he married her in 1946. In 1956 they played in separate Broadway shows at the same time. He helped to found the Actors Union in Ireland.

Michela Ferraro

CAPRI, Nov. 7 (AP) — Michela Ferraro, 104, popularly known as La Nonna di Capri (the Grandmother of Capri), who met many famed visitors to this island at the entrance to the Bay of Naples, died yesterday.

Among the celebrities who visited her in her modest house at Marina Grande, near the Blue Grotto, were King Vittorio Emanuele III of Italy, Alfred Krupp, King Farouk and Aristotle Onassis. She became a painter in her later years.

Urbanus Baughman Jr.

TOMS RIVER, N.J., Nov. 7 (AP) — Urbanus Baughman Jr., 73, who as head of the Secret Service for 13 years was responsible for guarding the lives of Presidents Truman, Eisenhower and Kennedy, died yesterday.

A native of Camden, N.J., Mr. Baughman started his Secret Service career as a clerk-stenographer in the Philadelphia office in 1927.

H. James Rand

CLEVELAND, Nov. 7 (AP) — Inventor H. James Rand, 63, developer of a controversial anti-cancer vaccine, died yesterday of abdominal cancer following a long illness.

Mr. Rand began manufacturing his vaccine in 1966, but the follow-

ing year the U.S. government went to court and secured an order banning the manufacture and use of the vaccine in the United States. The government suit said that there had been insufficient testing of the vaccine and that it was being produced in unsanitary conditions.

Among Mr. Rand's other inventions were a "nonleaking" faucet, an electronic larynx, a respirator for heart surgery and a rocking hospital bed. Mr. Rand's father, James H. Rand Jr., was founder of the Remington Rand Corp.

Flora Campbell Cutler

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 7 (AP) — Flora Campbell Cutler, 67, who acted on Broadway in the 1930s, on radio in the 1940s and on television in the 1950s, died here yesterday.

She starred in the TV soap opera "Valiant Lady" in the mid-1950s and appeared in other programs, including "Love of Life," "Edge of Night" and "The Secret Storm." In 1937, she acted on Broadway in "Excursion" and "Many Mansions." On radio, she played in "Lora Lawton" and "The Strange Loves of Evelyn Winters."

Harry Bertioia

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7 (AP) — Harry Bertioia, 63, artist, sculptor and furniture designer, died yesterday at his suburban home here.

Mr. Bertioia was born in San Lorenzo, Italy. He came to the United States in 1930, and attended Cranbrook Academy in Bloomfield Hills, Mich.

Lewis Marion Crosley

CINCINNATI, Nov. 7 (AP) — Lewis Marion Crosley, 89, one of two industrialist brothers who once owned the Cincinnati Reds baseball team, died yesterday.

Mr. Crosley and his late brother, Powell Crosley Jr., founded the Crosley Corp., which included Crosley Aviation, the Crosley Motor Car Co. and WLW radio in Cincinnati, one of the first radio stations in the Midwest.

Botswana President Is Taken to Hospital

GABORONE, Botswana, Nov. 7 (AP) — President Seretse Khama, 57, is seriously ill and in a hospital, his office said today. He was taken to the Scottish Livingstone Hospital about 30 miles west of Gaborone yesterday.

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While Taiwan Is Refused Advanced War Planes

U.S. Ends Disapproval of NATO Arms Sales to China

By Oswald Johnson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UPI) — The United States has reversed a long-standing policy of discouraging Western arms sales to China, administration officials confirmed yesterday.

They amplified upon a hint by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance at a news conference last week that the United States no longer would veto military sales to Peking by members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

At the same time, the Carter administration announced that Taiwan, which has for several years sought to buy advanced war planes from the United States, will have to make do with the F-5E fighter bombers already being assembled there under U.S. license.

Officials stressed that the two policy developments are not directly linked — even though the effect will be to inch forward toward U.S. diplomatic recognition of Peking and to loosen further the U.S. military relationship with Taipei.

The effective green light on NATO arms sales to Peking was intended to counter an increasingly harsh diplomatic campaign by the Soviet Union against West European arms sales to China, officials said.

Mr. Vance, in a cryptic reply to a

question relating to recent Soviet complaints about a pending French sale of anti-tank equipment to Peking, said: "Insofar as other nations are concerned, this is a matter which each of them must decide for itself."

The groundwork for that statement had in fact been laid months before.

The basic decision to let some

NATO arms sales to China go forward without U.S. opposition was made last summer, before the specific proposal of a French arms deal arose, it was explained.

The decision does not alter the long-standing U.S. refusal to sell weapons of any kind to either China or the Soviet Union.

But it was recognized that Peking might be hindered in its recent approaches to the West and to Japan were the United States to exercise a blanket veto over all such sales in CoCom, the special NATO coordinating committee that must approve military transfers from the NATO to Communist countries.

Technically, the United States still has not actually approved the pending French deal or other possible sales to Peking by West Germany, Britain and Italy. But CoCom procedures allow abstention from a veto, and it is understood that the Carter administration intends to use that option in its new policy.

Mr. Vance confirmed that the Soviet Union has raised the issue of West European arms sales to Peking in diplomatic contacts with the United States.

The Soviet press has reported that the question was raised forcefully with Mr. Vance during his strategic arms negotiating visit to Moscow last month.

The decision to limit the sale of

advanced aircraft to Taiwan has been pending for many months, and it was basically a foregone conclusion that the Nationalists would be refused any equipment more lethal than the F-5E.

The only new element in yesterday's announcement was the go-ahead to Taiwan to add "smart" bombs and Maverick air-to-ground missiles to the next 48 F-5Es they choose to build.

© Los Angeles Times

Nationalists Disappointed

TAIPEI, Taiwan, Nov. 7 (UPI) —

The Nationalist government expressed disappointment today over the U.S. refusal to sell the more sophisticated planes it had requested.

A military spokesman, Maj. Gen. Wang Yieh-kai, said: "We deeply regret that the U.S. government has rejected our request to buy the

Poland-U.K. Talks End

LONDON, Nov. 7 (UPI) — Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek today ended two days of talks with British officials, meeting with Foreign Secretary David Owen and Prime Minister James Callaghan and signing a "convention of cooperation" on culture, education and science.



Speaking from bulletproof enclosure in Juigalpa, Nicaragua, Gen. Anastasio Somoza told rally on Sunday that he is ready for more military and economic attacks on his government.

Offer Excludes Somoza Resignation

Nicaragua Proposes Liberalization Plan

MANAGUA, Nov. 7 (UPI) — The government has submitted liberalization proposals to international mediators for settlement of the Nicaraguan crisis without the resignation of President Anastasio Somoza.

The Broad Opposition Front, an umbrella political group seeking an end to the Somoza dynasty, set a 15-day deadline, beginning yesterday, to solve the crisis.

Its communique did not say what the group would do if the deadline is not met.

A government source said that the proposals did not include Gen. Somoza's resignation "because such an action would entail the violation of our constitution."

"But it contains a series of wide-ranging proposals to liberalize Nicaragua so that it will satisfy the president's enemies such as a new electoral law under which all parties can participate in the process for a free election as well as a reorganization of the judicial system to make it more equitable," the source added.

The text of the document, was not released.

Nicaragua has been in turmoil since Sandinista guerrillas began an offensive Sept. 9 in an effort to overthrow Gen. Somoza. The government put down the rebellion, and about 1,500 persons were killed in the fighting.

Political observers said that they did not expect the opposition to be satisfied with the government proposals because Gen. Somoza's resignation is not included. Gen. Somoza's opponents say no substantive negotiations will begin until he steps down.

The government's proposal was presented to the mediators last night by three members of Gen. Somoza's Liberal Party. The mediators — William Bowdler of the United States, Alfredo Obiolis of Guatemala and Ramon Emilio Jimenez of the Dominican Republic — are expected to pass the proposal on to the opposition group later this week.

Meanwhile, a top member of the Liberal Party, Sen. Ramiro Granada Padilla, 60, was shot twice in Leon, 36 miles west of Managua, by unknown assailants today, police said. His condition was not immediately known. Under Nicaraguan parliamentary rules, Mr. Granada acts as president-designate when Gen. Somoza is out of the country.

Tanzania Said to Prepare For Drive on Ugandans

NAIROBI, Nov. 7 (UPI) — Tanzania has built up a 2-to-1 edge in troop strength over Ugandan forces occupying a slice of Tanzanian territory, and it is sending more reinforcements to the area for a general offensive, diplomatic sources said today.

The sources said an estimated 6,000 Tanzanian troops — about half the Tanzanian Army — are now in the northwest region of the country and that others are continuing to arrive to confront Ugandan President Idi Amin's invaders.

The Ugandan radio, quoting a military spokesman, said Tanzanian troops were shelling Uganda from the border with Rwanda, Reuters reported. The spokesman said Tanzania had about 10,000 troops ready to enter Uganda across a bridge on the Rwanda-Tanzania border, the radio, monitored in London, added.

Since the Ugandan attack last week, Tanzania has sent several thousand troops from all over the country to the battle zone and has pulled back two infantry battalions stationed in neighboring Mozambique.

Tanzania promised a general offensive against the 2,000 to 3,000 Ugandans holding a 710-square-mile area north of the Kagera River.

Military Problems

To release even more troops for combat, thousands of former soldiers yesterday began taking refresher courses, and they will shortly take over routine guard and administration duties from regulars.

The Tanzanians face daunting problems, however, in trying to oust the Ugandans, dug in along the Kagera River, a natural defensive line. The river is 50 yards wide with deep banks and is now swollen by tropical rains.

The Tanzanians do not possess the amphibious craft, bridging equipment or overwhelming superiority in air cover necessary to be assured of successfully crossing the river, military observers said.

The radio in Uganda said yesterday that Marshal Amin had received a message of support from Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, and said that he was "very happy with it." Shortly after, possibly in response to Mr. Brezhnev's note, Marshal Amin asked the 49-nation Organization of African Unity to form a special mediation committee to try to end the nine-day-old war with Tanzania.

That request was the latest of an increasing number of moves by African and other interested nations to contain the conflict — but all appeared doomed.

Tanzania has said repeatedly that it was not interested in negotiation. Uganda says the captured territory has been formally annexed and is non-negotiable.

Meanwhile, Tanzania's government newspaper, the Daily News, said today that at least 19 Tanzanian students in Uganda had probably been murdered since hostilities broke out last week.

An editorial in the English-language daily said: "The announcement by Radio Uganda that 19 Tanzanian students at the East African Flying School at Soroti, eastern Uganda, had run away following Amin's invasion of Tanzania is ominous."

It added: "Disappearance in Uganda is used euphemistically for the torture and murder of innocent people. In standard Idi Amin parlance, disappearance means only one thing — murder."

Ugandan Desertions Reported

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Nov. 7 (AP) — President Amin reportedly has sent members of his "suicide battalion" and a mechanized unit to the rear area of the border war with Tanzania and told them to shoot Ugandans who retreat or desert.

The unconfirmed report from Ugandan exiles said that Ugandan troops who invaded Tanzania last week are without rations and that morale is low.



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The Military in the Middle

The appointment, by Shah Mobammed Reza Pahlavi, of a military government for Iran was virtually inevitable. The shah has been confronted with both ends of the political spectrum, radical students and conservative Moslems, and if the nation that is so significant strategically and in terms of oil supply is not to descend into anarchy, some kind of single rule must be imposed. The shah has allowed for the possibility of change; he has apologized for whatever gave substance to the charges against his government. But for the moment, at least — a moment of strikes and violent demonstrations — he relies on the armed forces to sustain order.

Assuming that the troops are able to maintain the power of the shah, it will still be far from easy to bring Iran to a constitutional regime. For not only are the political extremes opposing him. There is a very widespread discontent in Iran, the result of the political and technological revolution the shah and the times have introduced into the country. This discontent takes many forms. There is the kind of trouble that afflicts the traditional small businessman under the impact of modern merchandizing — France, among other industrial states, has seen that issue arise among the Pouljadists. There is a more general disturbance over the way in which the shah has spent oil revenues on weapons — a subject that is probably chiefly focused on the popular wish for something more personal and comfortable than tanks, guns and planes to emerge from their oil wells, but which does have a relationship with Iran's neighbors, including Iraq and the Soviet Union.

Many aspects of these sources of Iranian annoyance with their government find voice in religious traditionalism, which has often been a major political influence in Moslem

countries. Whether through the Mahdi in the Sudan or the Saudi dynasty, an emphasis on religion has and does play a significant role in many states. But — as is the case in Iran today — it is not always easy to predict, in political terms, just what this influence is likely to produce. It can range from forms of socialism, as in Iraq and Syria, through the conservatism of Saudi Arabia to the mere adventurism of an Idi Amin.

The religious rebels in Iran emphasize means — an Islamic republic — rather than specific goals with respect to the country's economy. This is probably one reason why the traditionalists of Iran's Moslem establishment have not clashed with the student radicals, who tend toward more specific forms of socialism. And since the leftist and the religious groups tend to agree about the need for using Iranian funds for other purposes than arms, they have that, too, in common.

But arms expenditures can affect Iran's neighbors and can recreate some of the ties with the Soviet Union that developed during the initial creation of the Iranian oil industry and in World War II. The United States presently shares the opposition the shah has evoked — but there are still memories of Soviet intervention in Iran and there may well be sharp differences over how far a new Iran might drift away from Islamic socialism toward atheistic Communism.

Consequently, Iran needs a breathing period in which to define the aims of the various groups now contending with the shah, and to spell out its national positions, with the United States, with the Soviet Union and with the Arab League. None of these are clear: all could complicate the nation's difficulties. It must be hoped that the military will supply this time of discussion, for the shah as well as for his people. Iran is too important, in place, in power, in petroleum, to lapse into a conflict of moods.

Amin's Invasion

How is it that a crazy like Idi Amin of Uganda gets to be able to invade Tanzania? It's that the Soviet Union, prowling for pawns to move on the African chessboard, loaded up President Amin with the military hardware he has now put to aggressive use against his neighbor. Without Soviet guns and planes — and the encouragement they provide — Ugandan forces would not be sitting on some 700 square miles of northern Tanzania. Amin's claim that he is merely responding to a Tanzanian invasion has no demonstrable basis at all.

The Russians also supply guns to Tanzania; there the Soviet purpose evidently is to displace Peking as Tanzania's leading military patron. This puts Moscow in the position of, in effect, sponsoring one client's aggression against another. Other African states have a powerful interest in persuading the Soviet Union to cut off Uganda. By doing so, Moscow would at once be aiding one of the more progressive African states, punishing the most savage regime on the continent and bolstering the essential African principle of respect for colonially drawn frontiers. Otherwise, since geography and the deployment of forces make it hard for Tanzania to drive the Ugandans out, Tanzania's Julius Nyerere could be in very difficult straits.

One further possibility is that Kenya, through which all of landlocked Uganda's oil and other imports pass, could staunch the flow. The trouble here is that Kenya and Tanzania have their own nasty feud going. They now have fresh and urgent reasons to talk out their differences. Idi Amin is an embarrassment and menace to all of Africa, and all Africans share an interest in seeing his occupation of northern Tanzania rolled back and Amin's own rule brought to an end. He is no less loathsome, we might add, for playing the buffoon: The other day, Amin, a hulking former boxer, challenged the slight Nyerere to settle the war in a boxing match.

The United States has sharply condemned the Ugandan invasion. Just last month, trade with Uganda was halted in response to Amin's gross human-rights violations, including his butchery of hundreds of thousands of his own citizens. As it happens, the cutoff left Washington with no easy way, beyond words, of taking concrete steps to help out Tanzania in the current crisis arising from actions Amin has taken outside his own borders. That means in practical terms that his invasion has to be dealt with either by the Russians or the Africans, in their respective ways.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other U.S. Opinion

Crack in Cambodia

The UN Secretary General, Kurt Waldheim, should accept the invitation of Cambodia to see with his own eyes the human-rights situation in the country its rulers call "Democratic Kampuchea."

Not that Waldheim would see anything his hosts didn't want him to see. No doubt it would be something like an International Red Cross inspector's visit to a sanitized World War II Nazi POW camp.

Certainly he wouldn't see where all the bodies are buried. Estimates of the number of Cambodians who have been liquidated by the Pol Pot regime since 1975, through execution, starvation, disease and overwork, range up to 2 million.

But Western journalists have been invited to accompany Waldheim, and if permitted reasonable freedom of movement they might be able to penetrate some of the sham.

The Cambodian Communists are showing they are not such xenophobes after all. They have belatedly realized they need international moral support in their ongoing war with Vietnam, and the only way to get it is to show the world they are not such beasts as the refugees who continue to flee Cambodia claim.

If a trip by Waldheim would result in some relaxation of the red grip over the people of Cambodia and some improvement in their lives, it would be worth it.

— From the Pittsburgh Press.

Trading With East

A study by the Brookings Institution concludes that some of the Communist countries already are overextended and may be unable to meet their future obligations. Other countries may find themselves in similar straits unless the volume of trade slows considerably. According to the study, Eastern Europe's net debt grew between 1974 and 1977 from \$13 billion to \$46 billion. Almost two-thirds of that is owed to Western banks. Most of the Communist countries now have a higher ratio of debts to export earnings than do most of the underdeveloped countries. What all of that adds up to is this question: Just how beneficial to the West is the growth of East-West trade? Especially, if some of the governments of Eastern Europe find themselves unable to meet their credit obligations.

— From the Marion (Ill.) Daily Republican.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

November 8, 1903

PARIS — A new device for the detection of underwater sound signals has been developed. The sound of a bell, which was affixed underwater at the base of a lighthouse, has been received over three miles away, during a storm so severe that the beam and whistle from the lighthouse could not be perceived. There is, however, a possible military application for this marvelous lifesaver. If a cruiser could use this delicate receiving apparatus to detect the approach of a submarine boat, half the terrors of this weapon of warfare would disappear.

Fifty Years Ago

November 8, 1928

NEW YORK — The burial of Arnold Rothstein, widely known gambler, who died from bullet wounds following his refusal to pay a \$380,000 poker debt, was held under police guard today in the Cypress Hills cemetery in Brooklyn. Detectives mingled with the throng looking for George McManus, who was at the poker game in which Rothstein lost the \$380,000 and then refused to pay, charging the game was fixed. McManus apparently passed the word that unless Rothstein paid, the debt would be collected with guns. Rothstein's friends are out to avenge him.



Carter Gets a Breathing Space

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — With the election past and the new Congress, two months away from assembling, President Carter and his administration colleagues have — for the first time in two years — a kind of breathing space in which they can assess where they are and where they are going.

It is an important time for the president and for the country. The pace of decision-making will be less frenetic than it was two years ago, in the transition period from his own election to his inauguration. But the decisions will be at least as significant in shaping the future of his government and his 1980 political prospects.

The budget Carter submits this January will be in effect until a month before election day. The legislative program he shapes in the next 60 days will define the domestic agenda for the 1979 and 1980 congressional sessions. If he is able to negotiate the final terms of a strategic arms agreement with the Soviet Union between now and the end of the year, the SALT treaty will be the focus of the next great foreign-policy debate. If he cannot, the consequence will be felt in defense budgets for the remainder of his administration.

Mideast Talks

Similarly, with the Middle East talks. An Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty seems almost assured — something no one would have supposed possible when Carter took office. But it is still uncertain whether that agreement will be the first step toward a comprehensive Middle Eastern settlement or a barrier to its accomplishment.

Most of all, the period ahead is important in the struggle to save the dollar, stem inflation and set the domestic economy on a course which, if possible, sustains growth and, at least, avoids a severe and prolonged recession.

That is no small order. But it is not so intimidating a task as Jimmy Carter faced two years ago, when he set out to construct a government and give it leadership after a shaky election victory.

His skills have developed in the period of apprenticeship, and the priorities for him are perhaps clearer now than they were two years ago. They can be summarized in three words which he used repeatedly in his own campaign: stability, compassion and competence.

World Order

The first two years of the Carter administration have seen significant steps toward the stabilization of the international order. The United States has avoided several temptations for unwelcome intervention. It has helped significantly in the Middle East negotiations. And it has played a generally constructive role in Africa, the Far East and Latin America. The Soviet-U.S. equation is unsettled, but not unpromising.

The same cannot be said about the management of the economy. It has been a period of severe disruption at home and abroad, and Carter's economic policies have not contributed to confidence-building in either arena. The frequent sudden swerves in policy indicate the president's own dissatisfaction with the record.

Stabilizing the economy must be his first priority. But that process is inevitably going to be painful. And given the power balance in the United States and abroad, the probability is that the people who will be squeezed hardest will be those who are least able to protect themselves — the citizens of the poor nations of the world and the families on the margins of the American economy.

The new Congress will be at least as responsive to the pressures of the middle class and affluent as the old one was. So Carter will have more challenges to prove his compassion by protecting the powerless than he did in the last two years.

All this will provide a real test of his administration's political competence. The president does not like criticism of his appointees, whether it comes from inside or

outside the White House. But the fact is that some of them have plainly been found wanting — mediocre or worse.

He will never have a better opportunity than the next two months afford to look around the White House, the Executive Office Building and the departments and ask his own question: Why not the best?

Mideast Reshuffle

By Joseph Kraft

CAIRO — Events have conspired to overload the political system here in the Middle East. From Iran at the Asian edge of the area to Algeria in the west, every government is under heavy pressure to resolve internal contradictions.

A diplomatic realignment — the third in the last five years — is a near certainty. Whether the transition can be accomplished without a political cataclysm is not so clear.

The seeds of the present trouble were planted by the huge rise in oil prices which took place almost overnight just five years ago. Gods, perhaps, could have figured out fair and honest ways to spread about the unmeasured hundreds of billions of dollars that suddenly came flooding in upon the oil-exporting states.

Humans did not. In almost every one of the newly rich oil countries there has been a truly bad distribution of revenues — beaurocratic development leading to social dislocations, rampant inflation, grossly unequal rewards and corruption on a grand scale.

The strikes, riots and protests against the shah of Iran are only the biggest and most dramatic example of the social backlash occasioned by the sudden access of new wealth after 1973. Saudi Arabia.

—Letters—

Company Profits

The story in the IHT (Oct. 31) showing that a survey of 548 major companies showed a rise of almost 21 percent in their after-tax profits during the third quarter of this year must cause many of your readers to wonder whether this does not indicate that many price rises were higher than necessary to compensate these companies for their higher operating costs.

If a heavy tax were levied on increased profits, it would probably discourage companies from raising prices above limits justified by higher operating costs. This should certainly be a most effective way to curb inflation.

JACQUES OZANNE.

Omission

I thank you for the distinction extended to my letter which you cared to publish in your issue of Nov. 2.

Reading it again, I notice that you omitted key words of my text, thus giving to my letter a completely different meaning.

I wrote: "Firmly announce full blocking of any further increase of the M1 (money supply), potential credit restrictions and raise in the prime rate."

And you printed: "Firmly announce full blocking of any credit restrictions or rise in the prime rate."

I meant exactly the opposite. N.X. YANACOPOULOS.

Geneva.

Kuwait and the smaller states of the Gulf face the same troubles if they are not careful.

Iraq, Libya and Algeria have been able to avoid the trouble only by a kind of radical put-on. While doing business like crazy with the capitalist world, their leaders have pretended to be super-radicals in political matters. Because all three countries are relatively isolated, they have been able to get away with the put-on. But even that act cannot go on forever.

Especially since the rising importance of the oil-exporting states had a critical impact upon Israel. The Israelis, badly scared by the 1973 war with Egypt and Syria, panicked themselves into believing that their chief ally, the United States, would sacrifice them to its interest in assured supplies of Arab oil.

Partly as a result, the Israelis elected, in the spring of 1977, a hard-line government under Prime Minister Menachem Begin. Mr. Begin came to office determined to show that Israel could fend for itself even without the total backing of Washington.

To that end he initiated — chiefly through secret meetings in Morocco in September, 1977 — moves for a separate peace with Egypt. Those moves bore fruit in President Sadat's visit to Jerusalem last November. The Jerusalem visit led directly to the Camp David accords between Israel and Egypt.

The prospect of peace between Egypt and Israel turns the screw on every Arab government. Those who prided themselves on their toughness toward Israel now have to prove their mettle. That is why the Iraqis, Syrians and Palestine Liberation Organization called an anti-Sadat summit meeting in Baghdad.

More moderate governments with connections to Egypt — especially those with oil to export — at least had to prove that they were not going to sell out the Palestinians. That is why Jordan, Saudi Arabia and the sheikhdoms of the Gulf sent officials to Baghdad.

Inevitably there follows some realignment in the Arab world. The highly vulnerable moderate states now have to take their distances from Egypt and stand a little closer to the Palestinians. The extreme radicals — Iraq, Libya, Algeria and parts of the PLO — have to curb their rhetoric to make their charges of an Egyptian sellout more appealing to the outside world.

Here in Egypt, President Sadat has to adjust his regime away from cooperation with Saudi Arabia and toward cooperation with Israel and the United States that explains his recent shifts in the Cabinet, the army and the structure of Egypt's political parties.

Perhaps it will be possible for all the governments involved to make the required adjustments without falling from power. But the transition is bound to be delicate. In any case, the Middle East is entering a testing time of extreme tension. Anybody who raises the pressures higher is playing with fire.

William J. Leahy From Dublin:

Because they have the longest tradition of armed discipline in the country, republicans are thought to be the only ones capable of pulling off the largest jobs, and the police are no match for them.

DUBLIN — A Belfast man recently told me that for the first time he was frightened to walk down Dublin's O'Connell Street. In the second quarter of this year there was a 15 percent rise in indictable crime over the same quarter of the previous year, and crimes against the person were up 44 percent. Still, the Irish Republic remains one of the least violent of countries, with a murder rate of less than 5 percent of that of a large American city. In an Irish court an assault is given the most serious consideration by spectators and judge.

But astonishing by any standards are the constantly increasing numbers of armed robberies of post offices, payrolls, banks, mail trains, and armored cars, crimes carried out with such ease that the police are in a constant state of embarrassment.

The latest government figures show that up to October there have been 610 robberies in which more than £1.6 million were taken. Less than 2 percent of the money has been recovered.

The frequency, variety, and coincidence of the robberies have created an atmosphere which has continued to encourage newcomers. In September, two security vans were robbed in two days. If £22,000 was taken from a bakery at gunpoint, £35,000 was taken in Galway by men armed with butchers' knives and pickaxes. In early August, £66,000 was taken in one day in several armed robberies. In one case, "Tackled Bandits Got Away," but in another the police arrived at the scene by accident and in the crossfire a woman clerk was shot in the back. A Kerry postal employee was charged with stealing £37,000 from his place of work, and a policeman was given only one year in prison for inciting a colleague to aid and abet a bank robbery. Two raids in Shannon on one day netted £22,000 from a bank and £36,000 in industrial diamonds.

Longest Trial

But it has been the well-organized crimes like "The Great Train Robbery" which have received the greatest publicity. In March, 1976, several men set off detonators on a line in County Kildare, stopped the train with a red light and made off with £500,000. Soon the office of the Irish Republican Socialist Party was raided and 16 of its members arrested, four of whom were brought to trial before the Special Criminal Court, where republicans are tried without juries. The trial became the longest in the history of the state, and because of the death of one of the judges, there must be a second trial.

On June 7, a nine-man gang took £500,000 from a security van in broad daylight on the Limerick-Killarney road, making use of two-way radios, steel-cutting equipment, hijacked trucks to block the road, and vans painted to look like government vehicles. More recently, £50,000 was taken in Donegal town from a post office mail van.

In none of these cases was the money protected by armed guards. But what may seem like laxness in the response to this crime wave is better explained by the part that history has played in the attitudes of the Irish toward banks and arms. If it is true that with predictable exceptions the Irish have no great love of banks, it may be said that traditionally banks have been associated with foreign exploitation and have, in fact, played little part in pooling capital within the country.

Even under the current pressures, neither the police, the public nor the politicians show much will to arm the man on the beat. At the formation of the state, the government, realizing that the Irish people would thereafter remind them of foreign domination, bravely organized an unarmed force. Thus it is that the armed robbers are now putting the government in a difficult moral position. The public is upset mainly if someone gets hurt.

A woman postal clerk, describing a robbery on the radio, began, "The lads came in . . ." And at a recent trial the police mentioned the testimony against the defendants by stating that the robbers downed

their weapons at the sight of an armed detective. No one wants bloodshed.

In this verbally attuned country the raiders are frequently localized by their accents, and their political associations, if any, are quickly established. Many raiders come from the North, where there are now fewer robberies. This summer two Dublin bankrobbers were interviewed on the state radio about the details of their work. Many people, including the police, recognized their voices.

Thirty percent of the major armed robberies are said to be the work of the Provisional and Official IRAs and the IRSP. Verification of the republican status of robbers can be determined in part by the counsel they choose, in part by the court in which they are tried, and, assuming that they are convicted, whether or not they are sent into one of the republican sections of a prison. Because they have the longest tradition of armed discipline in the country, republicans are thought to be the only ones capable of pulling off the largest jobs, and the police are no match for them. Furthermore, they stand the chance of being granted amnesty once the troubles in the North end. Police theorize that the republican raids tend to come in spurts timed to pay for large arms arrivals from outside the country. But most armed robberies are said to be done by 12 criminal gangs whose members are known to the police.

The relatively loose security in banks is tightening up only slowly. One bank in the western part of the country used to pile banknotes 2 feet high inside the windows that faced on the street. Tellers frequently stepped away from their wide, open windows with stacks of pounds within reach. Many modern bank buildings feature street-level open doors — without armed guards. Transfer of money is handled by unarmed men carrying out "drills." After a recent upsurge in armed robberies, Dublin's largest bank was guarded by heavily armed soldiers — but only for two days.

The police, of course, are embarrassed by their clear inability to cope. Morale is low. Until a recent wage settlement, Irish policemen and activists' experience earned £1,600 less per year than did their English counterparts.

Lack of Policy

Conor Brady, a Dublin journalist, reports a lack of overall crime policy, little planning, no serious crime unit, no instructions to police on how to handle armed robberies, confusion over jurisdiction, insufficient money for informers, no undercover agents, no modern communications system, no study of police time response, and, he concludes, ". . . criminal investigation consists mainly of two men working in a little office at the back of Dublin Castle." Brady claims that he knows of only one case in 900 in which a telephone call from a citizen to the police resulted in the interruption of an armed robbery.

After a famous art robbery a couple of years ago, the lord and lady of the house united themselves and activated the alarm system that connected their home to the closest police station. Tired of waiting for the police, they walked to the station and found it closed, as many are closed much of the time in rural Ireland.

As the new Irish parliament opens, the government is under pressure to do something about the problem, but as yet its plans are not clear.

What is clear is that Ireland is suffering from a bad case of uneven development. If it is true that the policies of recent Irish governments are succeeding in building an industrial base, it is also true that such development has badly outstripped those ancillary services that tend to mitigate the pains brought about by such rapid development: services like better road and telephone systems. And a modern police force to cope with sophisticated robbers who show no hesitancy to modernize.

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JPK 10150

2d Detention of American

Russia Holds U.S. Woman
In Customs Investigation

By Dan Fisher

MOSCOW, Nov. 7 (AP) — Soviet authorities prevented an Illinois woman from leaving the Soviet Union on Friday and are continuing to hold her near Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport on possible charges of customs violations, the U.S. Embassy confirmed yesterday.

The embassy refused to reveal the woman's name, but sources said she is from Morton Grove, Ill., and was traveling as a tourist. She was stopped as she attempted to return to the United States on Friday after visiting relatives in Tbilisi, the capital of Soviet Georgia.

She is the second American in recent days to be detained here. It was reported Saturday that authorities had ordered Leo Sommer, publisher of the Moscow office of Dow Chemical Co., not to leave the country pending investigation of a traffic accident in which he was involved a week ago.

The incidents follow the sentencing on Oct. 30 of two Soviet citizens in the United States to terms of 50 years each after their conviction on charges of attempting to steal U.S. submarine secrets. The Kremlin has protested the sentences as an act of "gross arbitrariness" and demanded that the two be returned to the Soviet Union.

There has been speculation in the U.S. community here that the actions against the Illinois woman and Mr. Sommer might be an attempt by Moscow to emphasize its demands that Rudolf Chernyayev and Valdik Enger be allowed to leave the United States.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said yesterday, however, that the embas-

Are Killed in Crash
Of Thai King's Plane

BANGKOK, Nov. 7 (UPI) — An airplane belonging to the king of Thailand caught fire and crashed yesterday, killing two pilots and injuring seven other persons, reports from Bangkok said today.

Neither the king nor any of the royal family was aboard. Reports from Sakol Nakhou, 400 miles northeast of Bangkok, said that an engine of the Avro twin-engine plane owned by King Bhumibol caught fire during a training flight.

quake in North Japan

TOKYO, Nov. 7 (UPI) — A moderate earthquake rocked northern Honshu and Japan's northernmost island of Hokkaido early today, the nation's meteorological agency reported. No casualties or damage were reported.

sy "declines to speculate" on whether the cases are linked with any other issues.

"No alarm buttons have been pushed so far," another source said. There are an estimated 500 to 600 U.S. residents in Moscow, and it is believed that 40 percent to 50 percent of them do not have diplomatic immunity.

Mr. Sommer said yesterday that he had been involved in a traffic accident in which a pedestrian was slightly injured. He said that he is cooperating with the authorities and that an investigation is proceeding. He refused further comment.

Informed sources said Saturday that Mr. Sommer had been summoned to a hearing in the case this Thursday and that Soviet authorities notified the U.S. Embassy last weekend that he could not leave the country pending the outcome.

The Illinois woman has been visited by a U.S. consular official but is otherwise being held incommunicado near the airport, sources said. She was detained after customs officials found jewelry and other undeclared items in her suitcase before her scheduled departure last Friday.

Gifts From Relatives

The woman reportedly said that the items were gifts from relatives in Tbilisi.

It is uncertain how long she will be held, although no resolution of the case is expected until after the Revolution Day festivities here today and tomorrow. The authorities have also reportedly indicated that they want to check the woman's story with her relatives in Tbilisi.

The U.S. community is still jittery after last summer's arrest and trial of U.S. businessman Francis Crawford. Mr. Crawford was arrested here on June 13, within days of the arrests of Chernyayev and Enger in the United States, for allegedly speculating in currency. He was imprisoned for 15 days, tried, and given a suspended sentence after a Moscow court found him guilty. He was allowed to leave the country Sept. 8.

The case was seen in Washington as retaliation for the jailing of the two Russians, and it contributed to tension in Soviet-U.S. relations last summer.

There have been persistent reports that Washington and Moscow are negotiating a prisoner exchange involving Chernyayev, Enger, and a U.S. spy held here, Anatoli Filatov, and possibly some prominent human rights dissidents.

© Los Angeles Times



President Leonid Brezhnev waves to crowd in Red Square during celebration of the 61st anniversary of the revolution.

China Aides Walk Out

Warning to Peking Seen
As Kremlin Marks Revolt

MOSCOW, Nov. 7 (UPI) — The Soviet Union paraded its military might through Red Square today in a celebration of the 61st anniversary of the 1917 Revolution, and sounded a pointed warning to China.

Joining Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and the Kremlin leadership on the review platform atop the granite tomb of Lenin were Vietnamese Communist Party chief Le Duan and Premier Pham Van Dong.

The display was interpreted as a sharp warning to Peking in view of increasing tension along Vietnam's border with China and a new Soviet-Vietnamese treaty of friendship and cooperation.

Soviet Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov denounced Chinese policy in his speech at Red Square. "A serious danger for the cause of peace and socialism is presented by the policy of the Peking leaders," Marshal Ustinov said.

Chinese charge d'affaires Tien Tseng-pei, Chinese military attaché Chiang Hung-chi and their translator walked out of the celebrations to protest Marshal Ustinov's remarks. A Chinese Embassy official confirmed that the three had walked out.

The parade marked the biggest

holiday of the year on the Soviet calendar — the anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution that brought the Communists to power.

This year's parade was a scaled-down and less militant version of the celebration last year of the 60th anniversary of the revolution. There were no tanks or tracked howitzers rumbling through the square. Last year, 336 vehicles were paraded, this year 200.

In his seven-minute speech, Marshal Ustinov charged that Peking's leaders "team up with the most reactionary forces of imperialism and inflict damage to the revolutionary and national liberation movements."

But the Soviet defense minister said, "The Soviet armed forces, armed with modern military technology, maintain constant combat readiness firmly standing guard over the peaceful creative work of our people."

Bombings in El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR, Nov. 7 (AP) — Three bomb explosions jolted San Salvador early today. Officials said there were no injuries but two banks were heavily damaged. No group claimed responsibility for the bombings.

Landlords Prefer Foreigners

Italians Are Snubbed as Tenants in Rome

ROME, Nov. 7 (AP) — Italians are not welcome in Rome. At least not by the Roman landlords who place apartment advertisements in newspapers.

"Foreigners only," "Japanese preferred," "Western European diplomats only." These conditions appear routinely — often in bold letters — in apartment notices both in Italian and English daily newspapers.

"The apartment market is very tight for everybody," said Daniela Genesi, a Rome real estate agent. "And if you are an Italian, and I don't care if you are a banker or a wealthy businessman, you shouldn't expect to get a place through newspapers or real estate agencies. My advice? Work through your personal friends."

An American journalist had trouble passing as a foreigner — he spoke Italian too well — and had to get a letter from the U.S. Embassy to persuade his landlord to agree to a lease.

Diverse Arguments

Arguments favoring foreign tenants are diverse and frivolous.

Foreigners are better housekeepers. They have fewer children. They pay on time. They may even agree to pay in foreign money the landlords could use to support their children abroad or deposit in foreign accounts and save trouble circumventing government restrictions on taking lire out of Italy.

Foreigners also generally do not insist on long leases and leave when their contracts expire. And as in many other countries, frequent turnovers can mean frequent rent increases.

Real estate brokers agree, however, that the most important reason the landlords opt for short-term leases by foreigners is the uncertainty created by a new and controversial rent law, *equo canone* (fair rent), which went into force last Wednesday.

Tokyo Reports
Cholera Cases

TOKYO, Nov. 7 (UPI) — Health officials reported today the discovery of two more persons afflicted with cholera, a woman and a baby.

The officials said that seven persons have now been isolated as cholera patients in Tokyo and neighboring Chiba Province and that another person has been under observation as a possible germ carrier. Frozen lobsters imported from the Philippines are suspected of being the source of the disease, they said.

They said the patients or their families attended wedding receptions at a Tokyo hall recently and ate lunches prepared there. None of the patients was in serious condition, the officials said.

tainty created by a new and controversial rent law, *equo canone* (fair rent), which went into force last Wednesday.

Hammered out after years of bitter debate in Parliament, the rent stabilization law severely limits the amount the landlords can charge, and many real estate agents claim that under the law the landlords are better off leaving their apartments empty than occupied.

"It's a bad law, a typical byproduct of political bartering," said J.A. Santini, a real estate broker. "It's so un-Italian in character, too, spelling out everything in minute details and leaving no room for good-faith bargaining. It fails to recognize market forces. And it's so complex that I am beginning to think the law is not really meant to be enforced. It serves nobody's interest anyway — the landlords don't want to rent their apartments, so there are fewer apartments on the market, and at higher prices. This law will simply encourage illegal transactions."

Apartment in the center of the city are not only hard to come by, but also beyond the reach of middle-income families.

In a typical scramble for apartments, nearly 20 persons showed up for a chance to inspect a two-bedroom flat in Rome's fashionable Parioli on a Sunday.

Those who responded to the advertisement were told by the landlord that he could not tell them over the phone what the rent was. It was too complicated, he said.

Complicated it was. The would-be tenants gathered at the apartment and were told that the maxi-

imum rent allowed under the new law was 270,000 lire (about \$340), but that he wanted to charge 500,000 lire (about \$620). And since that is illegal, he would like to collect the excess portion in cash — roughly \$6,720 over a two-year lease period — in advance.

He then solemnly declared that, other things being equal, preference would be given to foreigners.

Prominent Tory Resigns

LONDON, Nov. 7 (UPI) — John Davies, 62, Conservative foreign affairs spokesman, announced his resignation from Parliament yesterday. He underwent surgery for a brain tumor two weeks ago. Mr. Davies was industry secretary in the 1970-74 Conservative government.

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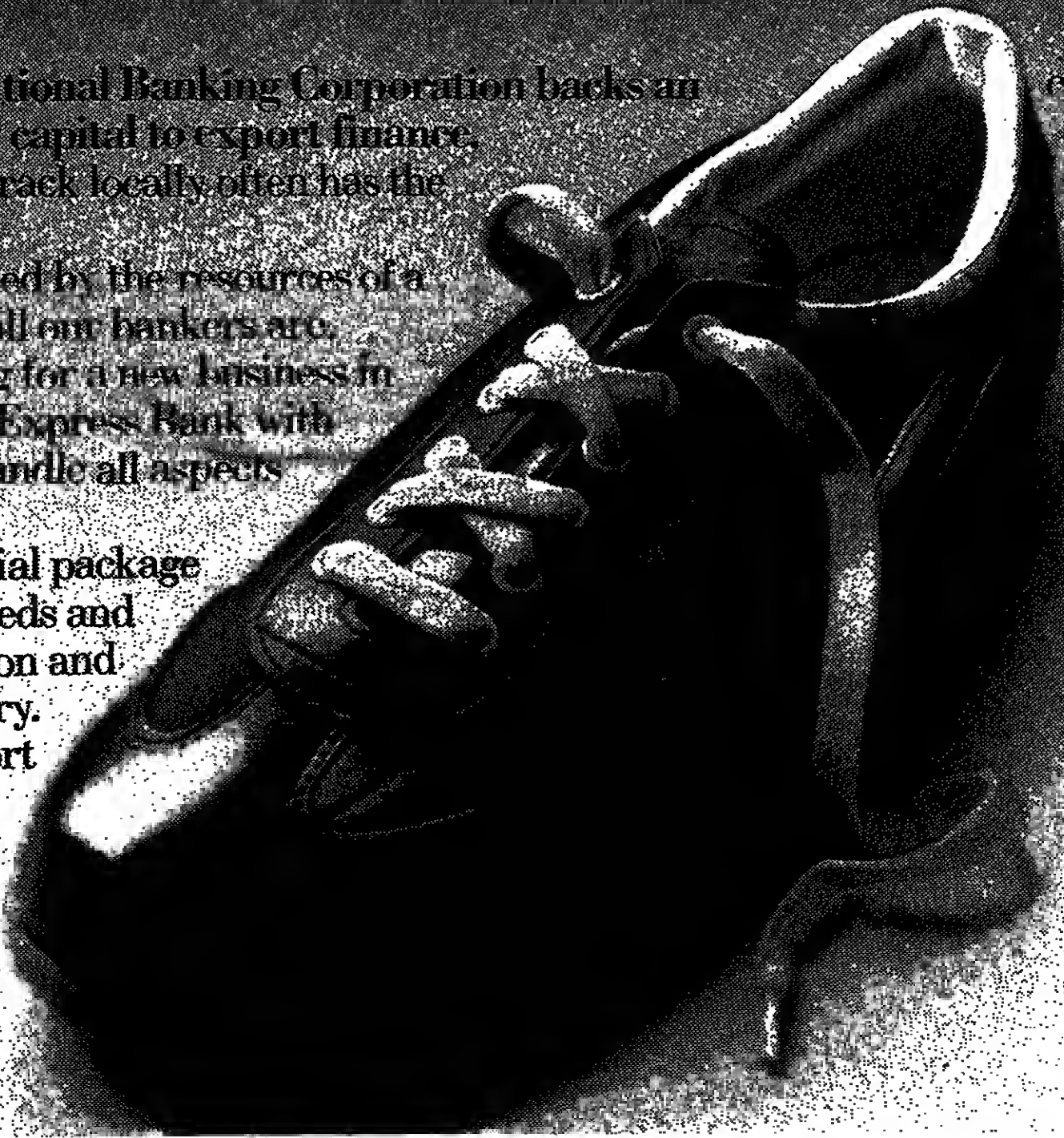
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Films in Paris

Forget Altman's 'Remember'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
PARIS, Nov. 7 (IHT) — "Remember My Name" (at the Elysees Lincoln and the Quintette in English) is by Alan Rudolph, of "Welcome to L.A." fame. His new film has been produced by Robert Altman, who sees him as a white hope of the American avant-garde. It has been inspired, according to its director-author, by the melodramatic feminine-hysteria movies of the 1930s. In a sense, it is an oblique and grave parody of that genre. A study of obsessive monomania, Rudolph proclaims it the portrait of a modern woman, but it actually is a modernization of the Davis-Crawford-Stanwyck heroine.

Geraldine Chaplin is its star, and her sinister persecution of a married man is set forth as in an anxiety dream. She taunts his house and his place of work, and finally terrorizes his wife. Why? Because she is his ex-wife (amazingly, his current spouse never knew he had one); she is back from serving a murder sentence and, with lunacy in her eyes, she is demanding certain rights. She is a liberated woman — at least she has been liberated from prison.

Rudolph's are merely shadowy outlines of characters, and consequently their supposed emotions seem to issue not from themselves so much as from a hidden scenario who is operating a talking machine. So sketchy is the technique, so vague the motivation, that much of what happens is ludicrous. The belated exposition, rattled off when the paranoid stalker has been arrested and is confronted by her husband in a police station, is utterly unconvincing. The players cannot make it plausible, because the script is as unbinding as the heroine.

Geraldine Chaplin, more skilled in comedy than in drama, succeeds in creating a chilling image of the vengeful woman, and Anthony Perkins is the guilt-ridden husband. Rudolph's psycho-detective excursion captures the attention at first, but the cast remains just so many improbable spooks. In "Remember My Name" substance and delineation grapple in an inconclusive tug-of-war.

He plans a comeback with her as his partner, but theatrical agents are cool to the idea. They all show interest in the fresh beauty of his charge, but dismiss him as an out-dated zero. His windfall funds are diminished by luxury hotel and courier bills and by a jaunt to Capri. When he surprises the girl with a TV producer, he goes mad and is hospitalized. The trauma induces partial amnesia; his memory is so dim that when released he has only a vague recollection of his inamorata — who is rising to television fame. Still a vain liar, he makes his way back to the old actors' home.

Risi tells all this in a bantering vein; he has taken this anecdote of youth's fatal allure and set it in a sardonic farce. The sequences in the old-age home, for instance, have just a soupçon of pathos, and even that is diluted with clever caricature.

His protagonist, though he is coming to an unhappy end, is no tragic figure — merely a boastful, preposterous ham. He is utterly untalented, as is illustrated when he revives some of his former routines. They are ghastly.

Ugo Tognazzi shrewdly remains within the boundaries of his assignment. He is the persuasive embodiment of the music-hall funnyman whose brand of humor has staled and whose vanity lures him to a grotesque downfall. Ornella Muti, certainly the most lovely of recent screen debutantes, is beguiling as the calculating hoyden. "Primo Amore" is an amusing cartoon of lower-level show business, not Risi at his very best, but still a comic directorial mind miles above his competitors.

A worn out vaudeville clown who has lost his public resigns himself to retirement in a charity hostel for passe performers. He is horribly bored by the confinement, by the gabble and antics of his senile companions and by the tyranny of the retreat's boss. Life still bubbles in this sexagenarian song-and-dance man, and soon he is courting a pert, pretty chambermaid.

She is a saucy adolescent who has obtained her job by submitting to the institute's director, and she sees in her new admirer a possible way to better her lot. When he unexpectedly comes into some money, he flees with her to Rome.

On the Arts Agenda

"Orpheus/Petrushka," a new ballet by Fred Howard employing the two Stravinsky ballet scores and Stravinsky's "Symphonies for Wind Instruments," will be given its first performances by the Frankfurt Ballet Nov. 18 and 20. Ralf Weikert will conduct, and the sets and costumes will be by Marco Aruro Marelli. Silvia Winterhalter, Max Midinet, James Saunders, Trudie Campbell, Ilka Doubek and Gisela Schneider will dance principal roles.

The first performances in France of "Ex-Position" by Mauricio Kagel, described as "actions in sound" for athletes, singers and percussion machines, will be the

third atelier program at IRCAM's Espace de Projection, at the Centre Georges Pompidou in Paris, on Nov. 24, 25, 26 and 27. It will be the first time that IRCAM's new performance hall has been used for a theatrical presentation, after two purely instrumental-electronic programs.

Chamber music of Mozart and Faure will comprise three programs to be given on successive Sundays by the Loewenguth Quartet, with the clarinetist Georgina Dobree and the pianists Francoise Doreau and Alain Sabouret. Each program will be given twice, at 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. on Nov. 19, 26 and Dec. 3 at 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. at the Salle Rossini (6 Rue Drouot) in Paris.

Jazz

10 Sides of Keith Jarrett
— And All Solo Piano

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS (IHT) — It takes courage to issue a 10-record solo piano album. Courage, talent, ego, and maybe good business sense. Keith Jarrett has in the past few years grown to be one of the hottest names in jazz, and this has come about by his reaching the chamber-music audience in addition. He has a wide market and knows how to service it.

In any case his "Sun Bear Concerts" (148 German marks, 500 French francs or \$75), recorded live in Japan two years ago and issued in October by ECM (Munich), is certainly an event.

A Master

The great solo pianist Art Tatum did not make many more than 10 LPs during his entire career. Neither did Thelonious Monk. Jarrett's 10-in-1 reflects our age, where more is generally equated with better. But this is not to imply lack of quality: Jarrett is a master.

Listening to all 10 one after the other is not a good idea. It doesn't do the music justice. The basic sound, which becomes monotonous after a while, overpowers the content, which is intelligent, passionate and varied. They should be taken as 10 short stories to be read between other reading material, to be put on the shelf and savored slowly. Perhaps this is what Jarrett means by his dedication: "Think of your ears as eyes."

The music works on two levels. It is often comfortable, like what Eric Satie described as "furniture music." (It is reminiscent of Satie in general.) It can be played behind conversation, while reading, at bedtime. On the other hand it holds up to careful listening.

Stephen Davis of the New York Times described Jarrett as "Chopin and Art Tatum streaming together downriver in a canoe."

Bluesy Interludes

The pulse cannot be described as "swinging" in the strict sense of the word. Though there are bluesy interludes (he is at his best here), it is not for dancing or even finger-popping. Generally the music is rather Eastern, in that the purpose seems to be as much to calm the spirit as to interest the intellect. There are trance-like passages reminiscent of Terry Riley, Phil Glass or Steve Reich. The sections are strung together with lucidity, a sense of form and a great deal of drama.

One mundane quibble. The records are not numbered consecutively, so that finding a particular side at a particular time can be frustrating. The "Sun Bear Concerts" are an important example of the widening scope of that 20th century form of improvisation called jazz. Jarrett has done more than create a style — he is inventing a form.

Photo Scene

Graphic Montages by 2 Young Brothers

PARIS
Claude and Jacques Postel, Musée National d'Art Moderne, Centre Georges Pompidou, to Nov. 27.

Two young brothers present graphic montages with which, through repetitive images of banal objects (stairs, windows), they succeed in creating impressions that are visually strong and esthetically pure. The repetition brings out qualities in the objects that transform the dimensions of their utilitarian side.

Heinrich Kuehn, La Remise du Parc, 2 Impasse des Bourdonnais, Paris 1, to Dec. 9.

A friend of Alfred Stieglitz, German photographer Kuehn was one of the most noted pictorialists of his time (1866-1944), a man in con-

stant search of visual perfection. His photographs have painting-like qualities, as if Kuehn were competing with painters. His images are important not only as historical documents but also as valuable artistic achievements arrived at by a technique considered revolutionary in his time.

The History of Trains, FNAC-Montparnasse, 136 Rue de Rennes, Paris 6.

In this review of the first really revolutionary mode of transport since the discovery of the wheel, we have illustrations of man's conquest of the open spaces of Europe and especially of North America. It is also the encounter of two technical worlds, the steam engine that made overland communication

possible, and the camera, which began a revolution in visual communication that continues today. The images of the first trains generate an a certain romantic feeling that is difficult to escape.

Bruno Requiart, Galette Zabriske, 29 Rue Abry le Boucher, Paris 4, to Nov. 18.

A study of the Palace of Versailles and its gardens.

ELSEWHERE IN EUROPE
Henri Cartier-Bresson, Hayward Gallery, London, Nov. 11-Jan. 7.
Erica Lennard, Lange-Irschl Photogalerie, Munich, Turkenstrasse 54, to Nov. 25 — Women, sisters.
Weegee, Galerie A. Nagel, Berlin, to Nov. 18.
Astrid, Aspects, 72 Rue du Président, Brussels, to Nov. 11.

— C.G. CURPIC

Exhibitions

De Gaulle Show a Surprise Hi

By Jane Friedman

PARIS, Nov. 7 (IHT) — Charles de Gaulle is alive and well and thriving in Paris, even though he died eight years ago.

While the nation agonizes over a recent interview with a 90-year-old Vichy France official accused of collaborating with the Nazis and wrestles with the painful memories of World War II, thousands of Parisians are flocking daily to soak up a brighter version of the past contained in "L'Exposition Charles de Gaulle." The exhibition opened a week ago in a chamber of city hall, and so far has drawn about 20,000 people.

Audiovisual Account

The show — hundreds of photographs, documents, memorabilia and an audiovisual account of the general's achievements — is the first major exhibit on France's great leader. It was organized by the Institut Charles de Gaulle and partially funded by city hall and the defense ministry.

"We never expected so many people," said Denise Martin, a city hall employee, on a recent day when visitors crowded to buy posters of de Gaulle after walking solemnly through the exhibit. "He's going to bypass Napoleon, just you wait and see," said a foreigner observing the scene.

80 Panels

The show is unusually well constructed, with 80 panels that lead the visitor from the birth of de Gaulle in 1890, through his school days, his marriage, his soldiering years and on to his famous resistance appeal of June 18, 1940; thence from London, the liberation of Paris in August of 1944 and other great moments.

Through pictures and documents, de Gaulle's finest hours are glorified. His more controversial periods are minimized — the civil unrest in May of 1968, for instance, is relegated to one small panel.

The photos of the Normandy invasion and of the liberation of Par-

is in 1944 seem to underplay the role of U.S. forces.

"We know you Americans helped and thank you," said Jean-Francois Dufourmy, 32, who came to the exhibit out of curiosity. "What can you expect?" he added. "This is a Charles de Gaulle exhibit chez Jacques Chirac. If you want to see pictures of Americans, better go to the war museum at the Invalides."

The exhibit covers de Gaulle's official trips as president of the republic; his thoughts on weighty subjects are conveyed through quotations from his writings and speeches. Of France's "vocation," for example, he said: "There is a pact between the grandeur of France and the freedom of the world."

At the center of the exhibit are de Gaulle's army uniform, a sabre he carried in 1941 and the typewriter he used in Britain in 1940.

On exhibit for the first time are the text of his victory speech of May 8, 1945, his geography book from St. Cyr military academy and a copy of his handwritten will.

A 15-minute audiovisual presentation mesmerizes an SRO audience 30 times a day. It consists of colored slides flashed on 10 mini-screens with a narration enumerating de Gaulle's "achievements" — the resistance, the liberation, the nuclear force de frappe and social progress.

"The presence" of French forces in the liberation of France in 1944 is stressed.

Quebecois Cause

De Gaulle "accelerated the recognition of the rights of the Quebecois," says the narrator, referring to de Gaulle's 1967 visit to Canada, during which he proclaimed "Vive le Quebec Libre." The statement caused a diplomatic incident.

"We wanted to portray him without erasing the problems he encountered," says Pierre Lefranc, secretary general of the Institut Charles de Gaulle, which conceived the exhibit and then sold the idea to Mayor Jacques Chirac, a Gaullist. "Nevertheless," says Lefranc, "de Gaulle was a great statesman."

The institute is headquartered in a 19th-century building on the left bank, where de Gaulle worked from 1947 to 1958 when he was out of power. De Gaulle left the building to the institute along with 15 cartons of documents.

The institute also owns the home in Lille where de Gaulle was born and the forest at Colombey-les-Deux-Eglises where de Gaulle is buried.

The institute's raison d'être is to "make the work and thoughts of Charles de Gaulle radiate through-



Student caricature, 1968

out the world," but it is a far from the impressive presidential libraries in the United States.

"We have financial difficulties," said Jean D'Esclapart, a former aide-de-camp to de Gaulle and officer of the institute.

The institute, with 11 full employees, operates on \$250,000 a year. In the musty four-story building is the late general's office, complete with world maps, boxes of photographs, tapes and posters. A library of 400 volumes includes de Gaulle's war memoirs in 12 languages. Students can sign out books, however, and most important de Gaulle documents are deposited with the National Library of the National Archives.

Bibliography

The best service the institute offers is a bibliography of works of de Gaulle and contacts for students doing research on him. A pol review called "L'Expoir" ["He is published quarterly].

The exhibit has struck a chord. It "is the image of G wished of himself," said Breton, a French student, exactly the image the French of him and themselves.

"I loved the general," said a 19-year-old woman who would identify herself as "an average Frenchwoman." Said she: "We were lost, he liberated us. He was a man who loved France."

While the public seems to adore him, many political commentators said that they hadn't had to drop by the exhibit.

While the public flocked, the politicians, as usual, took their st Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist-backed an exhibit that was to increase his own prestige. Fident Valéry Giscard d'Estaing came too — how could he resist the socialist stayed away.

"We were favorable to the exhibit," said a party spokesman. "We didn't want to be a part of a grand congratulation between Chirac and Chirac."

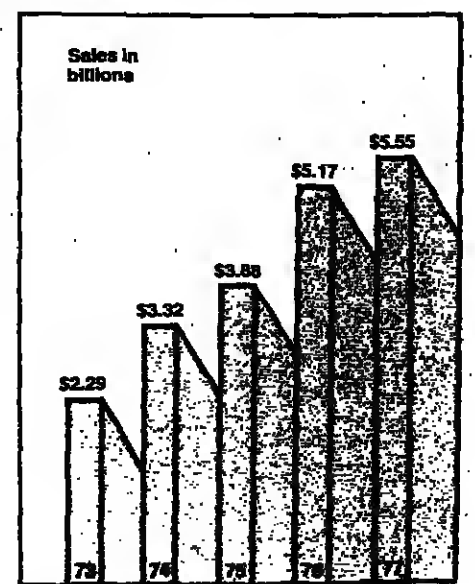
The exhibit is free and through Nov. 15.



De Gaulle in college, 1909.

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House Panel Probes U.S. Banks Dealings

By Larry Kramer

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (WP)—A House watchdog subcommittee announced yesterday that it has begun conducting an investigation into "allegations that major U.S. banks have deliberately driven down the dollar in order to realize short-term profits."

Dollar Ends Lower Over Broad Front

LONDON, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ)—The dollar drifted lower against all major currencies except the Canadian dollar in slow European trading today. Dealers said turnover was affected by the closure of New York banks for election day and the reluctance of market participants to make commitments when the political situation in Iran remains unclear.

Sterling declined somewhat abruptly late in the day to \$1.9710 from \$1.9780 the day before. A dealer said a large commercial selling order may have hit the market in the late afternoon. However, somewhat disturbing news about Britain's money-supply trends was disclosed by the Bank of England. The figures showed that the banking system's deposits rose by 3.1 percent or \$1.052 billion in the four weeks ended Oct. 18.

Also coloring the outlook for sterling has been continuing labor unrest in support of higher wage claims than the government's 5-percent guideline.

The price of gold rose \$5.50 per ounce to \$216.38 at the end of the day following a \$31.625-per-ounce drop in the previous four sessions.

Schlesinger Warns Japan To Reduce Trade Surplus

By Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO, Nov. 7 (NYT)—U.S. Energy Secretary James Schlesinger today warned that Japan must reduce its record trade surpluses or risk protectionist measures in Congress after talks here with government leaders.

"Japan's trade surplus at this time represents essentially the same quantity as the surplus of OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) nations taken collectively," he told a press conference here shortly before leaving for Washington.

"It is essential to reduce this surplus," he said after meetings with Premier Takeo Fukuda, Minister of International Trade and Industry Toshio Komoto and Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda. The warning by Mr. Schlesinger—who was earlier in his criticism of Japan—comes as Japan seeks itself for congressional attacks after the mid-term elections.

2 Issues Divide Expert Panel on Proposed EMS

BRUSSELS, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ)—The European Economic Community's Monetary Committee ended two days of discussions deadlocked over facilities and intervention mechanisms in a future European Monetary System (EMS), sources reported today.

At the end of their two-day meeting, the central bank and finance ministry experts comprising the committee were understood to have agreed that the knotty problems could be submitted to the Nov. 20 meeting in Brussels of EEC finance ministers.

Sources said the size of the credit facility as well as the intervention problems remained unsolved, due to West German and Dutch refusal to make concessions at this level.

Swiss Prices Decline 1.2% for October

BERN, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ)—Swiss consumer prices fell 0.2 percent in October and were only 0.4 percent above a year earlier, making it the worst annual inflation rate since January 1960, official figures released today showed.

At the end of October, the consumer price index (based on September 1977 equaling 100) was at 104.6, down from 105.8 at the end of September but up 0.4 percent from 100.2 at the end of October 77.

Belgium Jobless Rises

BRUSSELS, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ)—The number of persons unemployed in Belgium totaled 279,906 at the end of October, up 4.2 percent in a month and 2.7 percent in a year, the Labor Office said today.

Iacocca Assumes Chrysler Helm

Plans Taking 'A Close Look' At Entire Marketing Operation

By Reginald Stuart

DETROIT, Nov. 7 (NYT)—"This week is my listening week," Lee Iacocca said yesterday as he settled into his new office chair and began his first week as president and chief operating officer of Chrysler, the nation's No. 3 automobile maker.

In his first interview since he joined Chrysler, the former Ford Motor president said it was obvious that his new company "cannot be all things to all people" in the future as it has tried to be in the past. "We'll have to be a little more selective," Mr. Iacocca explained. "I don't think that we can play at every piece of every market... because there just ain't enough money in the world for us. But we can sure carve out those markets we're going to play in and be absolutely the best in class."

Most of his plans, he said, he would not talk about until he met further with executives at Chrysler's world headquarters here, with dealers, with the company's board and with the company's chairman, John Riccardo, who has now turned more of his attention to raising badly needed capital for the company.

Discharged in July after nearly a decade in his



Lee Iacocca

former position, he surprised many in the automobile and financial community last week when he agreed to join Chrysler and play a key role in efforts to help the company make it into the 1980s as a viable automobile manufacturer.

Faced with ending the year with more than \$200

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 1)

U.S. Offshore Oil Wealth Held Possible

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ)—

The prospect of an undiscovered oil bonanza beneath the Atlantic ocean floor would be contrary to the widely held belief that the U.S. East Coast is more likely to be a source of additional natural-gas reserves.

Still, there is an undercurrent of speculation by some geologists and others that there is at least a possibility that a substantial oil-bearing province lies deep below the unexplored Atlantic offshore frontier.

Some people call it the "carbonate rim."

This structure, according to some experts, extends from Mexico along the Gulf coast of the United States, through southern Florida and up the Eastern seaboard at least as far as New England. The limestone rocks, sometimes 20,000 feet or more beneath the ocean floor, contain hydrocarbons formed from compressed layers of marine life that drifted to the bottom of ancient seas. They differ greatly from the nonmarine structures that have been explored in the Baltimore Canyon area off New Jersey.

Generally at such great depths, geologists expect to find gas, rather than oil. But part of the interest in the possible oil potential of the carbonate rim arises from its similarity to productive oil-bearing rocks in other places. The carbonate rim resembles, for instance, the so-called "golden rule" formation in the prolific Poza Rica field in eastern Mexico south of Tampico.

There also is some production from limestone formations in south Florida at shallower depths.

Formidable Obstacles

According to Robert Sheridan, a marine geophysicist who is an associate professor of geology at the University of Delaware, there is potential for a massive oil discovery along the east coast, but there are formidable obstacles along the way. "It would have to be a big find," he says, "because of the new and expensive technology involved in producing oil from such great depths."

Oil men would have to drill in water depths of up to 1,000 feet and then drill four miles or more beneath the surface to tap the oil-bearing rocks that may lie there. He also cautions that "exploring in carbonate rocks is very difficult" and involves some "pretty complex structures."

The geophysicist presented these and other views on the oil potential of the Atlantic continental shelf before a group of petroleum engineers and analysts meeting recently. Observers said the audience was impressed with his presentation.

Bruce Lazier, oil analyst at Paine Webber, heard the speech and currently thinks the East coast might turn out to be a "dynamic oil province." By that he says he means oil reserves approaching those of Alaska's North Slope, or about 9.4 billion barrels.

Baltimore Canyon

Officially, the U.S. government has estimated that the combined oil reserves of the Baltimore Canyon, Southeast Georgia Embayment and Georges Bank—the three East coast offshore areas where oil companies are most likely to search for oil or gas—at up to three billion barrels. Natural-gas reserves have been estimated at a hefty 27 trillion cubic feet.

There are recurring rumors that some of the oil companies drilling in the eastern portion of the Baltimore Canyon area may have indeed found oil in addition to natural gas.

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U.S. Borrowing

Marks and Yen

In IMF Funding

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ)—The International Monetary Fund announced today that it has completed arrangements to borrow about \$1 billion in Deutsche marks and yen to help finance a currency

drawings by the U.S. government.

The IMF said that the West German Bundesbank is providing marks equivalent to \$83 million special drawing rights. The government of Japan, the IMF said, will provide yen equivalent to an additional 194 million SDRs.

The IMF explained that it was borrowing the West German and Japanese currencies after activating its general arrangements to borrow (GAB). Through the GAB borrowings, the U.S. will be receiving the equivalent of \$752 million in marks and about \$250 million in yen.

Generally, under the GAB, the major monetary nations in Western Europe plus the United States, Canada and Japan, stand ready to lend their currencies to the IMF when the monetary agency needs supplementary resources to cover large drawings by countries that are members of the GAB group.

The IMF also said that a 50-percent increase in the IMF's regular financial resources to about \$76.2 billion is necessary "in view of the possibility of large payments imbalances" among its member nations over the next few years.

Without the increase in member countries' quotas, the IMF executive board said the agency's "liquidity position is likely to be vulnerable, even though the volume of usable currencies available to the fund has recently increased."

Japan May Buy Airbus, Says French Official

TOKYO, Nov. 7 — Japan is likely to reach a decision next month to buy an unspecified number of Airbus airliners, French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud told a press conference following two days of talks with the Japanese government.

He said a main topic discussed was the imbalance in Japan's favor in trade between the two countries.

Japan's TAO domestic airlines last month sent a team to the United States and Western Europe prior to a final decision on which of two wide-bodied airliners it would buy for its routes in Japan. The candidates are the A-300 Airbus and the McDonnell Douglas DC-10 for an order of six planes worth up to \$300 million.

Brazil Inflation Rises

SAO PAULO, Brazil, Nov. 7 (UPI)—Brazil's inflation rate rose another 2.9 percentage points in October, bringing it to 35 percent so far this year. If inflation increases by more than five points in November and December, the rate will surpass the government's predicted 1978 inflation rate of 40 percent.

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AA-N-3	10,000	23.1.78	16,242.02	64%
AA-N-4	33,343	28.4.78	54,626.25	79%
AA-N-5	5,000	12.7.78	8,656.25	73%
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Expects 2.5 to 3% for 1979

Miller Sees Slower U.S. Growth

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (WP)—U.S. economic growth could drop as low as 2.5 percent next year as a result of White House efforts to fight inflation and save the dollar, Federal Reserve Board chairman William Miller said yesterday.

The prediction is the lowest so far from a government official. Mr. Miller said the economy would grow between 2.5 and 3 percent.

Many economists do not think a growth rate that low will create enough jobs to keep unemployment from rising. Many also think that if the government tries to keep the economy growing that slowly, the nation could slip into a recession.

However, Mr. Miller said in an interview, there is no reason to think that slower growth next year will cause the unemployment rate to rise above 6 percent. The unemployment rate has hovered around 6 percent all year and was 5.8 percent in October. He admitted that the Fed and the administration are walking a tight line in trying to fight inflation without causing a recession.

Further Steps

He hinted that the administration and the Fed are willing to take further tightening steps to combat inflation and the slide in the dollar's value, but was not specific.

Mr. Miller said his revised growth estimate—earlier he had been talking about 3 percent to 3.5 percent next year—is the result of the heavy doses of monetary tightening the Fed already has applied as well as "any other follow-up that may be necessary."

He said he is confident that the economy will not slip into a recession because nearly all indicators show that the economy is still strong and that there are no bottlenecks that could cause sudden retrenchments on the part of businesses or consumers.

Deficit Seen Reduced

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (AP-DJ)—The U.S. current-account deficit next year may be only one-third of this year's, assuming oil prices do not increase, Treasury undersecretary Anthony Solomon said today.

U.S. officials had been saying they expect a current-account deficit of \$18-to-\$19 billion for this year and a 1979 deficit 30-to-40 percent lower. Assuming no change in this year's estimates, Mr. Solomon's latest projection would represent a 1979 deficit of about \$6 billion compared with \$10.8-to-\$13.3 billion in earlier projections.

Mr. Solomon also predicted an increase in the current-account deficit in the current quarter due to unnamed "special factors." Although he did not cite a figure, the Treasury recently estimated the deficit at a \$12-billion annual rate in the third quarter, following a \$13-billion pace in the second quarter.

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International Herald Tribune
We've got news for you.

Colts Win, 21-17

Jones' Passing Beats Redskins

By Leonard Shapiro

BALTIMORE, Nov. 7 (UPI) — In one of the most memorable performances of this National Football League season, Baltimore Colts quarterback Bert Jones cranked up his right arm to throw three touchdown passes last night as the Baltimore Colts rallied to defeat the Washington Redskins, 21-17.

Playing his first full game since he separated his right shoulder during the exhibition season, Jones threw 27 yards to wide receiver Roger Carr for the game-winning touchdown with 3:08 to play.

Jones, who seemed to win in pain every time he threw a pass, also connected on a 19-yard touchdown pass to rookie tight end Jesse McCall and with Carr on a spectacular 78-yard pass-run early in the third quarter.

Because Billy Kilmer often looked as if he was the man with serious arm trouble, Joe Theismann came off the bench with 6½ minutes left in the third quarter to replace Jones. The Redskins' only touchdown came in the second half, when Jones found Carr open on a 31-yard pass to Ricky Thompson, hitting him with 47 seconds left in that quarter after a timeout.

But the Redskins' inability to kick up a first down in the first two quarters finally proved fatal when Jones found Carr open on a 31-yard pass to Ricky Thompson, hitting him with 47 seconds left in that quarter after a timeout.

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE									
Team	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA	Diff.	Streak	Record
New England	7	3	0	.700	242	142	+100	W	7-3-0
Pittsburgh	6	4	0	.600	244	222	+22	W	6-4-0
San Diego	6	4	0	.600	244	222	+22	W	6-4-0
Indianapolis	6	4	0	.600	244	222	+22	W	6-4-0
Philadelphia	5	5	0	.500	244	222	+22	W	5-5-0
Atlanta	5	5	0	.500	244	222	+22	W	5-5-0
Minnesota	5	5	0	.500	244	222	+22	W	5-5-0
Denver	5	5	0	.500	244	222	+22	W	5-5-0
Los Angeles	5	5	0	.500	244	222	+22	W	5-5-0
San Francisco	5	5	0	.500	244	222	+22	W	5-5-0
Seattle	5	5	0	.500	244	222	+22	W	5-5-0
Chicago	5	5	0	.500	244	222	+22	W	5-5-0
Washington	5	5	0	.500	244	222	+22	W	5-5-0
Green Bay	5	5	0	.500	244	222	+22	W	5-5-0
Carolina	5	5	0	.500	244	222	+22	W	5-5-0
Buffalo	5	5	0	.500	244	222	+22	W	5-5-0
Cleveland	5	5	0	.500	244	222	+22	W	5-5-0
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Cutler Leads CFL Scorers

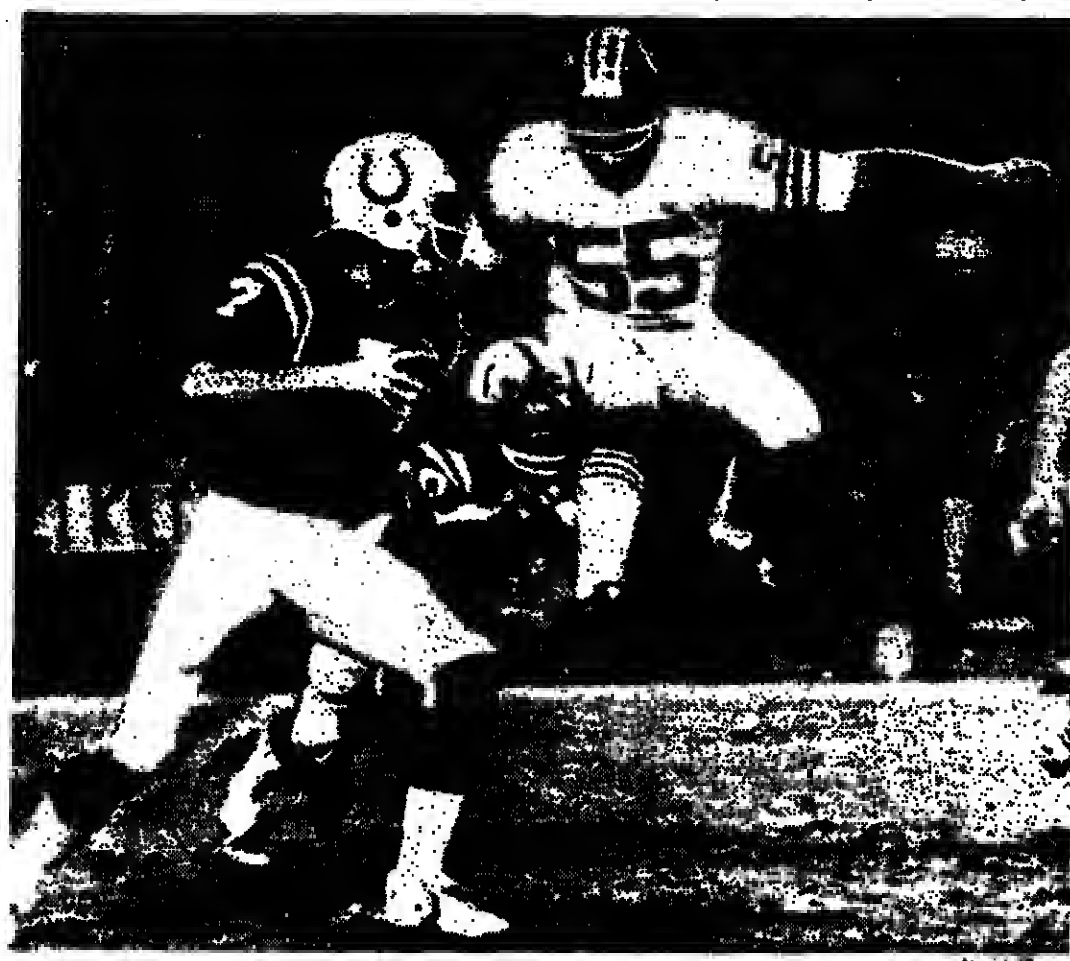
TORONTO, Nov. 7 (AP) — Dave Cutler of the Edmonton Eskimos has won the Canadian Football League scoring title for the fifth time in the last six years.

League statistics showed that the Eskimos' kicker totaled 167 points in beating Cyril McCall of the Calgary Stampeders by four points.

Cutler finished with 45 conversions, 36 field goals and 14 singles. McCall had 36 conversions, 37 field goals and 16 singles for 163 points. Lui Passaglia of the British Columbia Lions finished third with 159 points and Bernie Ruff of Winnipeg was fourth with 149.

Passaglia was the seventh consecutive season that Cutler kicked for more than 100 points, extending his career total to 1,328 points, 298 more than the former record holder, Larry Robinson of Calgary, and 573 better than Don Sweet of Montreal, who is second among active players with 755 points.

The 1978 rushing title was won



Chris Hanburger of the Washington Redskins is lifted off his feet by a block thrown by Joe Washington of the Baltimore Colts, protecting quarterback Bert Jones (No. 7) on a run.

Penn State Nears the Head of the Class

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, Nov. 7 (UPI) — The longest winning streak in college football today belongs to Penn State, unbeaten in 17 games.

That's not bad when you remember that State is coached by Joe Paterno, an academic zealot with a degree in English literature and the author of radical bits of wisdom like this:

"I consider football just another extracurricular activity. It should never be taken out of that context."

In pursuit of that intellectual ideal, Paterno's boys have browbeaten nine other universities in a row this semester. They were so eager to begin their extracurricular activity that they assembled on campus Sept. 1, defeated Temple on a field goal with a minute to go and then built a record of 4-0 before the rest of the student body had attended a biology lecture.

Only one other school in America comes close to that level of success in extracurricular activities, and that's the University of Michigan, which also has manhandled rivals on nine consecutive Saturdays.

Next weekend, Oklahoma must play Nebraska, which just scored 63 points against Kansas while winning for the eighth time in nine starts.

So, with the football season hur-

rying toward report-card time, the possibility arises that Professor Paterno's pupils may find themselves in an embarrassing position before long: at the head of the class in varsity play.

That would be embarrassing because Paterno also has been moved to observe, while reflecting on the values of contemporary civilization like this:

"I just don't think our society would collapse if we didn't have football. I just don't think football is all that damn important."

And if that doesn't qualify as heresy, try this: "Football is a product of a culture, and it's got to adapt to society. Society isn't going to adapt to football."

Penn State's football team not only have adapted to society but have survived in it. They have not suffered a losing season in 40 years, not since Franklin D. Roosevelt was president and Joe Louis champion.

That was in 1938, when Joe Paterno was a 12-year-old kid in Brooklyn. When he went through Brooklyn Prep, still winning while he was the quarterback at Brown, still winning for the 16 years he spent as assistant coach to Rip Engle at Penn State — and still at it when he became head coach in 1966.

Since then, he has twice gone undefeated while Joe was turning down offers to become a coach in pro football with the Green Bay Packers, Pittsburgh Steelers, Philadelphia Eagles and New York Jets. When the New England Patriots offered him \$1.3 million to switch five years ago, people in northern Pennsylvania began to hoist signs around town that read: "Don't go, Joe." He didn't, and the alumni promptly rewarded his steadfastness with a new car and a pleasure trip "anywhere in the world."

He declined all pro temptations because he felt there was still work to do at old Penn State. Even when his team won its 26th straight game in 1969, he resisted the thought that his work was finished.

"Maybe Penn State is one of the greatest teams ever to play in the East," he said, a bit warily, "though I have no way of knowing."

Last season, his students won 11 of 12 in their pursuit of extracurricular excellence. This season, his faith in higher education was repaid when 32 of his 44 players returned to school. They included four of the five interior linemen on

by Mike Strickland of the Saskatchewan Roughriders, who had 1,306 yards on 284 carries.

Larry Key of the Lions, Jim Washington of Winnipeg and Jim Sykes of Calgary were the other players to reach the 1,000-yard plateau this season.

Washington made it in his final game, running for 77 yards against Calgary on Sunday, finishing with 1,032 on 200 carries.

Rookie Joe Poplawski of Winnipeg was the league's top pass receiver with 75 catches for 998 yards, but two players surpassed him in total yardage.

Tony Gabriel of Ottawa wound up with 1,070 yards gained on 67 receptions while Tom Scott of Edmonton was second with 1,066 yards on 66 passes.

The leading passer was Ralph Brock of Winnipeg, who completed 294 of 492 attempts for 3,755 yards and 23 touchdowns.

The Soccer Scene

Home Is Where the Hat Is

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, Nov. 7 (HT) — The home instinct remains pretty irresistible, even in so mercenary a sporting age.

O.K., so the flights of soccer stars prepared to travel 7,000 miles to foreign climes are in their infancy; the grass may be no greener but the money is certainly more reliable. Yet, in a land so compact as England, where home is a short air-hop away, the strain of living that distance sometimes saps the professional temperament.

In the dark ages of Don Revie's England, two international players, Kevin Keegan and Kevin Beattie, skipped camp to be found later in their mothers' bosoms in Doncaster and Carlisle respectively. Keegan, of course, is now a visitor from overseas, committed to life in Hamburg and to dropping in for the odd international or television appearance.

A Similar Pull

Beattie spends most of his time, it seems, on the treatment table at Ipswich, though he managed, between knee operations, to play a vital part in that club's winning the FA Cup last May. His manager, Bobby Robson, is like Beattie a Geordie, well able to understand the pull of his homeland, but also a former player who had to make his pad in London while he built a fine reputation in England's midfield.

As of yesterday, Robson knows the experience of an absentee father to Co. Durham. As a 24-year-old Ipswich midfielder, he ran home to Mum in Staindrop, and says he's never coming back until the manager promises him a permanent place in the Ipswich team.

Robson is an understanding man, but he can be quickly brought to the edge of his tether. Only a week ago he fined four of his senior players £50 a man for staying out late before European duty and, after Gates' disappearing act, Robson comments: "I don't know what has got into my players. It's time they learned about money and loyalty. They need to be taught a lesson and I'm the man to do it."

Brother There First

Whether that, and a stern warning that he will hold Gates to a four-year contract will bring the trunk back is doubtful. "I feel very depressed," says Gates. "I keep asking for a transfer but the manager won't give me one. I won't be back until I get a regular place in the first team. Meanwhile, Gates is out of the country, he's been kissing his cheek; he may well, I fancy, get a call from his brother Bill Gates, who became one of the most reliable and tough defenders in the league with Middlesbrough.

Where, meanwhile, is home for a nomad? Ted MacDougall has collected 284 goals, more than anyone currently playing in England, in his wanderings around seven clubs. He has become the first player to aggregate over half a million pounds in transfer fees, and yesterday he voluntarily left the first Division and Southampton to return to Bournemouth of Division Four.

"My heart has always been at Bournemouth," says Ted the Goal. Well, not exactly always. Born in Inverness, Scotland, he began his career at Liverpool though, after 18 months and no first team opportunity, he moved on to York for a mere £5,000. From there the goals began to flow, and the transfer fees to escalate with moves from York to Bournemouth, to Manchester United, to West Ham, to Norwich and to Southampton.

In the Courts

Manchester paid the highest fee, £195,000, but after a change of manager, quickly re-sold MacDougall, who had scored five goals in 18 games. Right now, Bournemouth is claiming through the courts £25,000 which it says Manchester promised once Ted had scored 20 goals.

The Incom MacDougall was the

"doesn't make him any good, does it?"

After West Ham came Norwich and fame. MacDougall became a Scottish international, and for club and country, the goals returned. Two reasons for that were his renewed partnership with a manager called John Bond and a player called Phil Boyer, who both helped motivate MacDougall at Bournemouth eight years ago.

And now Bournemouth is getting him back for nothing. Not that he returns a failure; in 12 games this season MacDougall has scored a further seven goals. Then why is he leaving? His relationship with another manager has something to do with it. Lawrie McMenemy, his Southampton boss, recently tore into him after a particularly lethargic show from the center-forward.

MacDougall listened to ex-pleasants deleted in the locker room, drew himself to his full 5 foot 10 (against the manager's 6 foot 4) and said: "Oh, I can be much worse than that." He hasn't had a chance to prove that, and says now he is bored with the "pathetic standard" in the First Division and would prefer to play out his last season "helping out my first real love, Bournemouth."

He's almost 32 now, and a few more goals for Fourth Division Bournemouth will do no harm whatever to trade in the three sports shops he opened in his previous career. He's got a house of his own. Home, for Scot Ted MacDougall, is the penalty area and the business he happens to have built up in the seaside town of Bournemouth.

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Observer

Print-Junkie's Fix: Elvis' Grave Voice

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Back in the golden flush of summer when the newspaper strike was young and gay and I still suffered from the reading habit, my eye was fetched one day by a headline in The National Enquirer. At that time one still read anything, so desperate were the cravings for the daily print-fix.



Baker

Time, Newsweek, National Lampoon.

At one point I even read The Wall Street Journal cover-to-cover for three days running. Such are the torments to which the print junkie will submit when his customary sources are cut off to enhance the dignity of labor and the felicity of publishers' balance sheets.

One still had pride, of course. Goshing a three-day-old copy of The Philadelphia Inquirer found on a subway floor was one thing. It could be justified on ground that it was vital to know where Mayor Frank Rizzo stood on the categorical imperative.

Still, one did not go all the way to depravity, did not come home clutching a copy of "W." did not wallow in the Enquirer. Such organs were catnip only to the kind of people who truly cared about Southampton and flying saucers. I might be, but it was a craving for the heavy stuff that obsessed me — news about the gross national product, Stanley Steingut's quest for re-election, Jim Rice's batting average.

Then, one afternoon in a grocery — "ELVIS SPEAKS."

The headline was on The National Enquirer. The dikes of civilization crumbled within and dropping my groceries, I seized the paper, dashed home and locked myself in the cellar with a warm six-pack of beer and a three-day growth of chin stubble, the perquisites of prolonged unemployment.

Yes, it was true. The Enquirer clearly had the story of the millennium, an extensive interview with the deceased Elvis Presley. Some of his

relatives had been present and attested to its authenticity.

Presley was quoted at length, but the interviewer — clearly a dolt — had asked him very little that was interesting. Considering that Presley was speaking from beyond the grave, one thought the interviewer might at least have asked what the gross national product was over there or whether anyone was seeking re-election, but most of the inquiries were vapid stuff. For example, "How are you feeling?"

Presley said he was feeling "happy." Almost everybody over there was "happy," he said. He was definitely unhappy, however, about the way people over here were exploiting his fame for profit, and he said so.

What I wanted, of course, was information about conditions on the other side of the grave. Are wings really worn day and night? If so, do the chic people — deceased "W" readers, say — have to get new wing styles every year? Were there any newspapers to read over there, or was it just as bad as New York City?

None of these questions was put to Presley, unfortunately, but he did reveal one interesting fact. There was, he said, "a whole bunch" of people there. What's more, they were all working!

At what? Were they unionized? Were there strike benefits? If idled by strikes, did they cultivate three-day growths of chin stubble and sit in the cellar drinking warm beer and reading about UFO sightings?

Again the interviewer failed to press. Still, one had learned something significant. There is full employment on the other side.

It started with believing in Elvis Presley and full employment on the other side, and it got worse. A week or two ago it became so bad that I began to believe that Hugh Carey and Perry Duryea really existed. The people in the upper reaches of the lounge laughed when I told them this.

Then, on Monday, two reputable New York newspapers were published for the first time in a quarter of a year, and it turned out that Carey and Duryea really do exist. Tomorrow maybe they'll get in touch with the late Elvis.

Who knows? Maybe even I exist.

Walk, Don't Run, to the Nearest Exit

By Thomas Boswell

WASHINGTON (WP) — Calvin Coolidge said it best: "I do not choose to run."

That's the welcome manifesto of Vic Ziegel and Lew Grossberger, authors of the new spoof, "The Non-Runner's Book."

"We're just a couple of mild and lazy guys who got fed up with the jogging craze and decided to retaliate," explains Grossberger.

"We were trampled from behind in Times Square in broad daylight by a herd of berserk runners. We suffered multiple contusions and confusions. This is our answer."

To the millions of Americans who ask, "Is it all right if I don't run?" Ziegel and Grossberger answer, "Why not not-run?"

After all, Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, staunchly non-tennis as well as non-running, vowed, "If nominated, I will not run; if elected, I will not serve."

Running Dogs

Even Chairman Mao, floating inertly down the Yangtze River, said, "down with the running dogs of capitalism."

Braced by their gospel of non-running, Ziegel and Grossberger

'We're just a couple of mild and lazy guys who got fed up with the jogging craze and decided to retaliate.'

have addressed dozens of difficult topics in their 114-page paperback opus (Collier Books):

- Non-running for beginners ("Whoa, not so fast!")
- How to avoid the Boston Marathon ("Think of Pheidippides, the first marathoner, who gasped, 'Rejoice, we conquer!' and then dropped dead.")
- The Non-Runner's Diet ("Moody Eat all you can. Try not to stop. No one ever got stomach splints.")
- Staying Out of Shape (Practice your Wait Training as taught in "Pumping Iron" by Arnold Schwarzenegger.)
- Non-Running and Non-Being: The Totality of the Whole ("I sit, therefore I am.")
- A Nap With a Champion (Interview with Walt Torpor, voted "Least Likely to Move a Muscle" by Sitters' World magazine.)

• The Nine Greatest Non-Running Movies (First place: "Run Silent Run Deep." Wait until the runners find out it all takes place in a submarine.)

• Where Celebrity Non-runners Non-run (The Beach Boys: "Do we noo-run? We do non-run run de do non-run.")

- Sex and the Single Non-Runner ("Runners say they are better lovers. Our reply is, 'Where are the pictures? Play us the tapes. Show us the phone numbers.'")

Serious Slowdown

Ziegel and Grossberger wish to make it clear that they are men of serious purpose, all kidding aside.

"We wrote this book to save the art of conversation in America," says Ziegel. "Can a nation long survive when it only talks about its feet?"

"We also hope our book can be shipped to emerging nations to prevent any new outbreaks of running."

"We feel people should know that all profits go to the Institute for Non-Running Research, Department of Stationary Medicine."

Where is that institute located? Our apartments," says Ziegel.

Ziegel and Grossberger feel that science still knows little about sinners, lepers, nappers, procrastinators, TV-watchers, popside-lickers and, of course, the totally immobile.

"We're meeting resistance everywhere," says Ziegel. "I attended the New York marathon. What incredible media distortion! Why were the 11,000 runners more significant than the 2 million who sat and watched?"

"Typical of the harassment we get is this personal letter from Dr. George Sheehan (guru of running literature). Lemme read this darn letter to ya."

"This is the perfect non-book," Sheehan's letter begins. "It has absolutely nothing to say and says it at length. It has been superbly edited to remove any indication of erudition or research, wit or humor. There is no need to open it, much less to read it. The authors have followed Pascal's dictum, 'If you can keep from writing a book, do so.'"

Ziegel sits back in shock. "That gives you an idea of a typical runner's sense of humor," he says. "And I can't believe he misspelled Pascal's name. I knew Camilo back when he pitched for the Washington Senators, and he'd never have said that."

Restsellers

The authors list their "previous books" on the book's flyleaf. These nonexistent classics include:

"You Can Learn Punk Guitar," "The Zen of Microwave," "Amy Carter of Georgia: A Political Biography," "See You in Clones," "Have You Got Your Ears on Jesus? (The CB Prayerbook)," "The Sane-Krant Cookbook," "Whip Me, Little Girl," "Get Out of My Way or I'll Kill You: A Guide to Self-Assertiveness."

"The Library of Congress telephoned our publishers," says Ziegel, "and said they needed some help in cross-indexing our previous books. 'Some people,' he observes sadly, 'just never understand.'"



"We Are on the Home Stretch" — from Thomas Nast cartoon, 1872.

PEOPLE: Palace Denies Anne

Buckingham Palace denies that Princess Anne intentionally snubbed a five-year-old boy during a weekend visit to an Oslo hospital. Replying to a chorus of complaints from TV viewers and Norwegian newspapers, a palace spokesman admitted that on TV "it did look as if the princess had bypassed the child," but pointed out that "Princess Anne spoke to hundreds of children. There's no question of her ignoring any child."

Elena Kuzmenko, a 25-year-old nurse who has made three trips to the Soviet Union to try to marry a Russian citizen, is returning to Baltimore — pregnant but without a husband. She is still not wed to Yuri Balovienkov, 29, the computer specialist she met during a 1977 visit to Moscow. She and Balovienkov courted by long-distance telephone during the summer of 1977 and fell in love. Miss Kuzmenko went to the Soviet Union intending to marry him twice last year and again this September. Miss Kuzmenko, who said she is six weeks pregnant with Balovienkov's child, first received permission to marry Nov. 29 of last year. But her visa expired during the mandatory 30-day waiting period; she said the wedding could not be advanced or the visa extended. She currently has permission to be married Dec. 5, but had to leave the country because her visa has again expired. "I don't care about American politics, I don't care about Soviet politics," Miss Kuzmenko says. "But I don't think any government has the right to tell me who I can love and who I cannot, and whether I should be allowed to visit him and how much time we should spend together."

The Duchess of Windsor, 82, the American divorcee for whom Britain's King Edward VIII abdicated the throne, is sitting at her Paris home. According to Suzanne Blum, her lawyer, "She has been ill for three years — everybody knows that. But her illness is no more a cause than before." The London Evening News said earlier the duchess had been bedridden for months and was unaware that British television was about to start airing a controversial soap opera about her life with Edward. The king abandoned the throne in 1936 to marry the duchess — then Mrs. Wallis Simpson — and went into exile with her. He died in 1972.

Quote: Ingrid Bergman, asked the Dick Cavett show, "What happiness?" "Bad memory at good health. I read it in an interview. Then I met Claudette Colbert and I said, 'Did you read what I said? I stole it from you.' She said, 'That's all right. I stole it from best Schweitzer.'"

—SAMUEL JUSTICE



Pre-Christmas cheer. John Wayne and Perry Como host mugs of beer during taping of Como's Christmas show in colonial Williamsburg, Va.

and Henry Kissinger notwithstanding — are all pure, simple and unworried."

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JUDY AT EMBASSY THURSDAY.
See page 1.

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